THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 53—No. 41. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, October 18, 1871. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. jel:1y

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. ap29:1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jel2, '70tf

MRS. F. D. FAST, dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., on the corner of Third and Seventh-ary streets. jel4'71-1y

S. C. COYLE, practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, on Third street, Beaver, Pa., (nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store. apr19'71-1y

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30:6:1y

DR. J. S. McCUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71:1y

JOHN MOORE, *Druggist* and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28:1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andreessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded [sep28:1y

S. J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the Improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. Second hand in another column. sep28:1y

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings, Third st., Beaver. apr28:1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Delicacies and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables; Main st.

R. ASCHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c., West Bridge st.

T. W. DEVORE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. sep28:1y

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

CROTTY PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

J. HENDERSON & BRO'S., Wholesale Druggists, 108 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14:1y

J. DRAM & LEY'S ATFARLOR, 23 6th Ave., Pittsburgh, Manufacturer of Mirrors, &c. [sep14:1y

J. S. CLARK & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., 77 & 79 Market St., Pittsburgh—Importers and Dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. [sep14:1y

REYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners, Dealers in Fruits, &c. 128, 126, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

J. S. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14:1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. 116 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14:1y

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergymen. 56 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. P. Successor to J. M. Rose & Co., Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware No 71 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter, writes to order Show Cards for every business on Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep28:1y

T. C. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Stillwell st. [sep28:1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton.

C. EVERARD—Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian Church, Broadway, New Brighton. [sep28:1y

C. F. WINTER—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway, New Brighton. [sep28:1y

WM. H. McDONALD Dealer in Fine Teas, choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow ware, &c. Second way, near Falls st., New Brighton.

C. R. TUTTLE, M. D.—222 Broadway, New Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, p. m. sep28:1y

A. D. GILLILAND & CO., Dealers in fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Broadway, New Brighton. [s28]

J. McCLAIN—Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Falls and Broadway, New Brighton. [sep28

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble; *Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones & vaults at reasonable prices.* Millyard st., near new Depot, New Brighton. [sep28:1y

H. H. B. MILNE, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Soda Fountain Goods. Main st., near Apple's. [sep28:1y

J. STEWART & CO.—Groceries, Office, Tea, Sugar, Canned Fruits, and everything to be found in a first class grocery. Bridge st. [sep28:1y

ESTEAD & WISNER, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, next to Stinson's Confectionery, Broadway. [sep28:1y

MRS. E. YOUNG & MISS C. D. DUNCAN, Dressmakers, Latest and fashionable goods, Shop on Main st., Bridgewater. [sep28:1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Latest improvements. Main st., B. Falls [sep28:1y

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main st., Beaver Falls. sep28

W. W. DUNKLE, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Special attention paid to custom work. All Fine Calf Boots of latest style, and prices low. sep28:1y

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines, Main st., Beaver Falls. sep28:1y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of the best quality, Main st., Beaver Falls, Pa. jan1-1y

BRIDGEWATER.

F. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Bridge st., Bridgewater. [sep28:1y

C. MOLTER, dealer in Coal, office at Rinkat McKinley's Run [sep28:1y

MRS. HART DARRACH, Scranton, Pa., Artist & Photograph Painter. Work promptly executed at reasonable rates. [sep28:1y

GEORGE HEIDELBERGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep28:1y

A. BIGHAM, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks and Silver Ware. Watches and Clocks carefully repaired. [sep28:1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor and Cutter. All work warranted. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater Pa. [sep28:1y

JAMES PORTER Tanner, Dealer in Hides and Sole Leather. Shop on Main st., Bridgewater, Bridgewater, Pa. [sep28:1y

C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep28:1y

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery, Merchant st., Rochester, Pa. [sep28:1y

D. SHAW, Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Springwagons, &c. Shop on Brighton st., Rochester, Pa.

WEBSTER & LINNEBURG, Dealers in Choice Groceries, Flour and Meal. Main st., Rochester, Pa. [sep28:1y

WM. H. CALKINS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal, Rochester Pa. [sep28:1y

W. HANSEN—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine. Main and B. R. Sts. Rochester. [sep28:1y

REINHOLD GROTZ, Gunsmith. A new work of every description manufactured, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices low. Main st., Rochester, Pa. [sep28:1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Furniture of all styles &c. Brighton st., Rochester. [sep28:1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully Compounded. Water st., Rochester. [sep28:1y

SEYFERT & SON'S, Importers & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, &c. Brighton Block, Main st., Rochester. [sep28:1y

M. WEIDLE & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of Saddlery, Harness, &c. Main st., Rochester. [sep28:1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, successors to C. Jenkins & Co., Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, &c. Main st., Rochester. [sep28:1y

POWER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. sep28:1y

SEPPLER & CLARK, proprietors of Jackson House. Good accommodations and good stabling. Near R. R. Depot. sep28:1y

J. D. MILLER, dealer in Books, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Corner of the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. sep28:1y

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sleighs, &c. Blacksmithing and horseshoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. sep28:1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician: Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep28:1y

STRUNZ & WETZEL, the only manufacturers of Genuine Wax Soap. No 8 to 16 Bingham street, Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. jy5-1y

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

JAKE SHENKEL.—A general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits, &c. Cor. 2d & Broadway. [sep28:1y

JOSIAH THOMSON & CO.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats & Caps, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Queensware, Glassware, &c., cor Broadway & Cook sts., E. Liverpool. (may5:1y

M. S. HILL & CO, Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb1:1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., dealer in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. jan9-71-1y

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stoneware Manufacturer. Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address—Beaver, Pa. [sep14:1y

Miscellaneous.

S. C. COYLE,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER

AND JEWELER,

On Third Street, Beaver, Pa., (nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store.)

All Orders promptly attended to.

American Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Plated Ware, Spectacles, &c., always on hand.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTLY FITTED.

CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Brack's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old-style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we have inserted some 25 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

nov24:1y T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,

Golden and Coniglia Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and Kits, Star and Adamine Candles, Soaps, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Hods, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge

Particular attention to Produce, and the highest cash price paid for it. Having connected myself with one of the largest houses in the city, I am determined to keep on hand a large stock of the different kinds usually kept in a country store, and in the future as in the past hope to merit the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

B. S. RANGER.

PHOTOGRAPHS, STEREOSCOPES, VIEWS, ALBUMS, CHROMOS, FRAMES.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 501 Broadway, New-York.

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, *of their own publication, manufacture and importation.*

Also,

PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES and GRAPHOSCOPES.

NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,

501 Broadway, New York,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel

Importers and Manufacturers of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

mar8,'71—1y

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange sep28:1y

WILLIAM MILLER, ——— JACOB TRAX,

PLANING MILL.

MILLER & TRAX,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll Sawing and Turning *DONE TO ORDER,*

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station, **ROCHESTER, PENN'A.** april 19 '71; 1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after May 28th, 1871, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	7.35AM	10.55AM	3.10AM	8.00PM
Rochester	9.19	12.05PM	4.45	9.02
Salem				
Alliance	11.55	3.00	7.15	11.55
Canton				
Massillon	12.38	4.42	7.55PM	8.31
Orrville				
Wooster				
Mansfield	2.33	6.10	9.22	10.41
Crestline	3.55	7.10	10.00	11.05
Bucyrus	4.20	7.45	10.55AM	11.40
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	10.37	9.20	7.23	1.39AM
Lima	11.32	10.20	8.20	2.55
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	1.45PM	12.15AM	11.10	6.00
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Plymouth	3.32	3.15	2.25PM	8.05
Valparaiso				
Chicago	7.40	7.20	6.00	12.10PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	9.20AM	5.35PM	8.50AM	9.20PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	11.23	9.05	9.45	11.20AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	2.15PM	1.00	12.10PM	3.15
Van Wert				
Lima	3.58	1.37AM	3.07	5.15
Forest	4.58	2.50	4.27	6.35
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline	6.15	4.20	6.00	8.20
Mansfield	7.05	5.20	6.55	9.15
Wooster				
Orrville	9.00	6.57	8.15	11.12
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	10.25	8.50	9.50	1.45PM
Salem				
Rochester	12.27AM	11.05	2.25	4.22
Pittsburgh	1.25	12.10PM	3.35	5.30

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.10 p. m.; New Castle, 2.55 p. m.; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5.15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.00 a. m.; arr. at New Castle, 9.20 a. m. Youngstown, 10.20 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m.; New Castle, 9.20 a. m.; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10.40 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.00 p. m.; arrives New Castle, 3.45 p. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 28th 1871, trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	
Cleveland	8.30AM	4.30PM	4.30PM	
Euclid Street				
Hudson	9.30	5.21	7.51	
Ravenna	10.39	6.26	9.24	
Atlantic	11.01	6.45	9.50	
Bayard	12.02PM	7.01		
Wellsville	1.35	8.20		

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Wellsville	9.00AM	3.50PM	
Bayard	10.25	5.25	
Alliance	12.45	6.50	7.25AM
Ravenna	1.20PM	7.22	8.05
Hudson	2.25	8.17	8.55
Euclid Street			
Cleveland	3.50	9.40	10.50

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail	Exp's	Accom
Bellaire	4.50AM	11.10AM	5.55PM	
Bridgeport	5.0	11.20	6.05	
Steubenville	6.00	12.25PM	7.10	
Wellsville	7.30	1.55	8.40	
Smith's Ferry				
Hewett				
Rochester	8.50	3.55	9.35	
Pittsburgh	9.40	4.40	10.40	

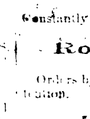
GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail	Exp's	Ac on	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.50AM	1.50PM	4.35PM	
Rochester	7.20	2.10	6.05	
Hewett				
Smith's Ferry				
Wellsville	8.55	3.16	7.15	
Steubenville	9.55	4.10	8.00	
Bridgeport	10.07	4.26	8.30	
Bellaire	11.10	5.05	10.10	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave	Arrive
Philadelphia 4.00 A. M.	Pittsburgh 12.30 P. M.
Baltimore 12.10 P. M.	Pittsburgh 8.00 P. M.
Pittsburgh 3.00 P. M.	Philadelphia 3.00 P. M.
Pittsburgh 3.00 P. M.	Baltimore 3.00 P. M.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.



The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, Price, 6 cts.

A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c. by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Early Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, **CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York,** P. O. Box 4,586. apr8-1ycbdyly&w1y

J. S. MILLER. ——— W. MILLER. ——— C. A. WARKS.

M. MILLER & CO.,

Contractors and Builders;

PLANING - MILL

AND

LUMBER-YARD.

Doors, Sash

AND SHINGLES

Constantly on hand, and made to order.

Rochester, Pa.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Mars'71—1y

BOOKS.

Who wants a Family or Pocket Bible? With or without the Psalms?
Who wants a Hymn or Psalm Book?
With Sabbath School and other good Books?
Who wants School Books or Stationery?
Who Blank Books, Envelopes, Slates and Stationery in general?

CALL AT BEAVER BOOK STORE, next door to Mertz's Shoe Store. [ov. 6-tf

Medicinal.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED.

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jolly would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is not possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for were this not the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply. This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. The acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than be can learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and which it has failed to fulfil, the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, than abandon faith in it

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage. They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juices of vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest of German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire of inebriating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters, as far from encouraging or stimulating a taste or desire for liquor, they powerfully, it may be confidently said, correct the direct tendency to it, by thoroughly invigorating the digestive organs, and thereby curing the diseases which create the craving for stimulants. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without a rival, being promptly and vigorously upon the blood; they remove the turpidity and coarse healthful secretion of which thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable elements of sound digestion in proper proportions; and they give tone to the stomach, stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature ordained it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the whole system. In fact, in the entire pharmacopœia of the United States there is not to be found a remedy that will act with the same certainty and efficacy in all cases of debility, arising from whatever cause originating, as Hoofland's German Bitters.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

cleansing the vital field of all hurtful impurities, supplanting them with the elements of sound and healthful nutrition, thereby laying the foundation in which they expend be safely and efficiently employed; but in that most generally prevalent disease the living and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALLED.

Even there are certain classes of persons to whom even our Bitters are not safe, in particular, but who need the tonic properties of Hoofland's German Bitters without fear of the consequences.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic ailminent is required in connection with the well-known tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but as a tonic is to remove the extreme but rebious. This preparation is not only palatable, but combines the medicinal form, in the virtues of the German Bitters. The cold extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of excessive debility, where the system appears to have become exhausted of its energies.

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the digestive and assisting energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thoroughly, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken in the same cases. Debility, Dilapidation, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes the gloom of spirits, and restores cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with the ease and comforts of perfect health. It gives nerve to the weakness, fitness to the unfitness to the wasted, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benedictions to the human race are not confined to its celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS,

or his invaluable Tonic. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merit. It is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of PODOPHYLLIN, or the

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the reader to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself, it is the medicinal virtues of this health-giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that a single grain of the Podophyllin Pills can effect a full dose, while at others six to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

stimulating its functions and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other vegetable agents, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effect, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all other purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin pill is one invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary case, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may be regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame, cure tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies, for diseases, has given the world one remedy for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Wounds and Loins, Ringworms, &c., &c., all yield to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heartburns, Kidney diseases, Sick-Headaches, Cholic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

The Greek Oil is compound entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is an oily substance procured in the southern part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefited by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable value.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 631, ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jan18-1y-chdyly5.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.

A SENSIBLE STORY.

"It's a shame," said Mrs. Fogg, as she hurried away from the funeral of Mrs. Grant, coming from the poor, desolate room where two children, almost babes, were sleeping, unconscious that they were motherless. "It's a shame that nobody will take them."

"Yes, a bitter shame!" replied a neighbor, who was also getting off as fast as she could, and so to shift the responsibility upon some other shoulders.

"There's Mrs. Grove, she might take them just as well as not. But they'll never to go to the poor house, for all she cares."

"Well, somebody will have to answer for it. As for me, I've got young ones enough of my own," said Mrs. Fogg.

"We left Mrs. Cole in the room. She has only one child, and her husband is well-to-do. I can't believe she can have the heart to turn away from them."

Mrs. Cole did turn away from the sleeping babes, sighing aloud with a forced sigh that others might hear and give her sympathy for a concern she did not feel.

At last all were gone—all but a man named Wheaton, and a poor woman not able to take care of herself.

"What's to become of these children," said Wheaton.

"Don't know. Poor house, I suppose," answered the woman.

"Yes; nobody wants 'em, and there's no place else for 'em."

"Mamma! Mamma!" cried a little plaintive voice, and a flaxen haired child, not much over a year old, rose up in bed and looked piteously about the room. "I want mammal!"

A great choking sob came to the man's throat.

Then the other child awoke and said—

"Don't cry, sissy, mamma's gone away."

At this the little one began crying bitterly.

"I can't stand this, nohow," said the man, speaking in a desperate kind of way; and going to the bed he gathered the two children in his arms, hushing and comforting them with soothing words.

"What on earth have you got there?" exclaimed Mrs. Wheaton, as her husband came striding into the room where she was mending one of her well-worn garments.

"Two babies!" he answered, in a voice so unusual that Mrs. Wheaton dropped her work on the floor with amazement.

"What!"

"Mrs. Grant's two babies. I've been over to the funeral, and I tell you, Jane, it wasn't in me to see the little things carted off to the alms house. There was not a woman to look after them—not one. Every soul sneaked off but Polly Jones, an' she's got children enough, you know. Just look at them creatures, Jane!" and he held them up for her inspection, half frightened, half-wondering at the new experience they were having with his wife.

Surprise [illegible] and with an [illegible] in her [illegible] could not, in the [illegible] three times. [illegible] head again for [illegible] There was an influx of mother-love into the heart of this woman, who had never been a mother, the instant her breast felt the pressure of the baby's head, and the arms that drew it closer with a sort of involuntary impulse was moved by this love.

Not many words passed between the husband and wife—at least not then, but thought was busy, when both. Mrs. Wheaton's manner toward the children was kind even to tenderness, and this manner won their confidence and drew forth such looks and ways and little expressions of satisfaction, as touched her heart and filled it with a loving interest. After nightfall, when supper was over, and the children were asleep, Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton sat down together, each showing a pile of reserve and embarrassment. Mrs Wheaton was the first to speak:

"What were you thinking about, John?" she asked, almost sharply, "I can't have these children."

Wheaton did not answer or lift his eyes, but there was a certain dogged and resolute air about him that his wife noticed as unusual.

"Somebody else must take them," she said.

"The county will do it," Wheaton replied.

"The county?"

"Yes. There's room for them at the alms house, and nowhere else that I know of, unless they stay here."

"Unless they stay here!" Mrs. Wheaton's voice rose a little. It's easy to say that; but whose to take care of them?"

"It's a great undertaking, I know," answered the husband meekly, yet with a new quality in his voice that did not escape the quick eye of his wife, "and the burden must fall on you."

"I wouldn't mind that so much, b—"

She kept back the sentence that was on her tongue.

"But what?" asked her husband.

"John," she said, drawing herself up in a resolute manner, and looking her husband steadily in the face, "as things are going on—"

"Things shall go on differently," interrupted her husband. "I've thought that all over."

"How, differently, John?"

"Oh, in every way. I'll turn over a new leaf."

Wheaton saw a light flash into his wife's face.

"First and foremost, I am not going to lose any more days. Last month I had six days docked from my wages."

It's true—more the shame for me. That was eighteen dollars, you see, not counting the money I spoiled away in idle company;

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Oct. 16th, 1871.

RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The result of the recent election in this State, is truly gratifying to every patriot, and a harbinger of success to the Republican party in the approaching Presidential and Gubernatorial campaigns. Pennsylvania—the Keystone of the Federal Arch—has given the handsome majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 for the State ticket. Both Houses of the Legislature are Republican; and, "as goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," is an old saying and usually a very correct one. The Republicans, prior to our election, had carried nearly every coast State, from Maine to California; and it only remained to see whether Pennsylvania and the Middle States would fall into line. They will do so. Pennsylvania and Ohio are in line. New York if not Republican at its approaching election—will greatly reduce her Democratic majority. So that the outlook for the future is very encouraging.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio we expected to triumph; but we were not prepared for so signal a victory as the result shows. In Pennsylvania the Legislature will stand, as near as can be ascertained at the time of the present writing, as follows:

The Senate.

Second District—Elisha W. Davis, Republican.
Third District—George Connell, Republican.
Thirteenth District—J L Parrish, Republican.
Fourteenth District—L F Fitch Republican.
Sixteenth District—B S Strang, Republican.
Nineteenth District—J M Wakefield, Republican.
Twentieth District—Wm McSherry, Democrat.
Twenty-third District—James L Graham and M L Hemphries, Republicans.
Twenty-fourth District—Harry White, Republican.

The next Senate in all probality will stand eighteen Republicans to fifteen Democrats.

House of Representatives.

Philadelphia—First District, G H Smith, R; Second, George McGowan, D; Third, Samuel Josephs, D; Fourth, Wm Elliott, R; Fifth, C H Dougherty, D; Sixth, Charles A Porter, R; Seventh, Howard J Foits, R; Eighth, Samuel Daniels, R; Ninth, Wm H Vodges, R; Tenth, Randolph Dailey, D; Eleventh, J B Hancock, R; Twelfth, Geo W Fox, R; Thirteenth, S D Strook, R; Fourteenth, John Lamon, R; Fifteenth, Adam Albright R; Sixteenth, A D Leveging, R; Seventeenth, G H Griffith, R; Eighteenth, James N Marks, R.
Adams—Isaac Hereter, D.
Fayette—Thaddeus M Mahon, R.
Armstrong—P K Bowman, R.
Beaver, Butler and Washington—D M Letherman, Mickey and Fleeger, R; Dr Joseph Lusk, D.
Bedford and Fulton—S P Wishart, R.
Berks—John A Conrad, A T C Keffer, and H H Schwartz, D.
Blair—B L Hewitt, R.
Bradford—B P Bratt and P H Buck, R.
Bucks—Samuel Darrah and Josiah Reiter, D.
Cambria—W Horace Rose, D.
Potter and Mckean—Lucius Rogers, R.
Carbon and Monroe—Richard S Staples, D.
Allegheny—James Taylor, M Edwards, John Gillilan, D N White, H K Sample, J W Ballantine, and Alexander Miller, R.
Chester—Joseph C Sketch and Levi Prizer, R.
Centre—P Gray Meek, D.
Clearfield—John Lawshe, D.
Clarion and Forest—J B Lawson, D.
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—A C Noyes and Samuel Wilson, D.
Columbia—Charles B Rockaway, D.
Crawford—J B Gray and Wm B Gleason, R.
Cumberland—Muhlenburg Williams, D.
Dauphin and Perry—Andrew K Black, J S Schminkey and Joseph Shuler, R.
Delaware—Thomas V Cooper, R.
Erie—George W Starr and C P Rogers, R.
Elk, Cameron and Jefferson—Edmund English, D.
Fayette—Samuel H Smith, D.
Huntingdon—F H Lane, R.
Indiana—T McMullin, D.
Juniata and Mifflin—Noah Hertzler, R.
Lancaster—D K Burkholder, J C Gatchell, and C L Kauffker, R; Wm Spencer, Tem.
Lawrence—A P Moore, R.
Lebanon—Anthony S Ely, R.
Lehigh—Adam Woolever and Herman M Fetter, R.
Luzerne—Richard Williams, W B Hirelyby, and H W Reese, R; P F Kearney, D.
Montgomery—John J Harvey and Oliver G Morris, D.
Mercer—Nathan Morford, R.
Northampton—Samuel G Labar and C E Pelsert, D.
Northumberland and Montour—A J Gallagher and Thomas Chalfant, D.
Pike and Wayne—J Howard Beach, D.
Schuylkill—Wallace Guss, R; Charles F King and W C Uhler, D.
Snyder and Union—William G Herrold, R.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Martin Bringess and E W Beardsley, R.
Tioga—J G Mitchell, R.
Venango—B A McConnell, D.
Warren—W H Sanger, R.
Westmoreland—Boosts in all probality will stand 10 Republicans to 4 Democrats.

Pennsylvania Election.

	Republican. For Stanton.	*Democratic.* For McCandless.
Allegheny,	4,706	Adams, 400
Armstrong,	300	Berks, 6,000
Beaver,	468	Bucks, 400
Bedford,	410	Cambria, 600
Blair,	600	Carbon, 680
Bradford,	3,000	Centre, 350
Butler,	200	Clarion, 1,100
Cameron,	50	Clearfield, 1,200
Chester,	2,600	Clinton, 575
Crawford,	1,300	Columbia, 2,000
Dauphin,	1,600	Cumberland, 450
Delaware,	1,300	Elk, 450
Erie,	2,200	Fayette, 800
Forest,	50	Fulton, 400
Franklin,	300	Greene, 1,500
Huntingdon	500	Jefferson, 50
Indiana	1,400	Juniata, 300
Lancaster	4,500	Lehigh, 1,200
Lawrence,	1,200	Luzerne, 400
Lebanon,	1,300	Lycoming, 300
McKean,	200	Mifflin, 25
Mercer,	900	Monroe, 1,800
Perry,	100	Montgomery, 650
Philadelphia,	10,346	Montour, 300
Potter,	650	Northampton, 3,000
Snyder,	400	Northumberl'd, 300
Somerset,	1,200	Pike, 700
Susquehanna,	900	Schuylkill, 1,400
Tioga,	1,700	Sullivan, 350
Union,	600	Washington, 300
Venango,	500	Wayne, 400
Warren,	750	Westmoreld'd, 1,500
		Wyoming, 200
Total,	45,861	York, 1,500
		Total, 30,280

Stanton's estimated maj., 15,511.

THE following table exhibits the official vote for members of Assembly in the Legislative District composed of the counties of Butler, Beaver and Washington. It will be seen that Letherman and Mickey, Republicans of Washington county; and Fleeger, (Rep.,) and Lusk, (Dem.) of Butler county are elected. Beaver county gets no representative:

	Butler.	*Beaver.*	*Washton.*	*Total.*
Letherman,	3076	3818	4636	10,535
Mickey,	3091	2940	4708	10,742
Sherlock	2929	2870	4492	10,291
Fleezer	3162	3010	4841	11,013
Keys	2938	2461	5075	10,429
Cooper	2901	2596	5024	10,431
Lusk	3142	2729	4871	10,742
Dunlap	2900	2733	4914	10,565

WE would think much less of ourself than we now do, if we permitted the serenity of our mind to be disturbed by anything Mr. James Patterson of Beaver Falls, now says of us. One of the first lessons we ever learned was to "pity the sorrows of a poor old man."

THE *Radical* says that Wallace, for Treasurer; was particularly marked for defeat by those Republicans who declined to vote for Messrs. Shurlock and Harrah, and that the official returns would indicate this. We have examined the returns and find nothing of the kind. Mr. Wallace, ran against one of the most popular Democrats in the county, and that fact alone accounts for his reduced majority. An investigation of the returns will satisfy Mr. Wallace himself of the truth of this.

THE result of the election in this county on Tuesday of last week is not to be regarded as a change in the politics of our people. There are just as many Republicans to-day as there were one year ago; and the action of about five hundred of them on last Tuesday one week ago only meant that they were dissatisfied with "ring" office holders and "ring" political management. Had it not been that the Congressional apportionment bill must be passed next winter by the State Legislature, these five hundred would have numbered one thousand or twelve hundred. Must the lesson taught one week ago be repeated next year? We will see.

SENATOR SCHURZ indorses the new Reform party movement recently started in Tennessee. His friends in Washington assert that his letters recently received approve this course as one likely to bring about civil service reform and the other principles which the Senator has all along contended for, and which were enunciated in his late speech at Nashville. It is stated that he urged the leaders of this so-called reform to make this move.

The Republican ticket was printed in Pittsburgh, at the office of W. S. Haven & Co., on Thursday before the election, and a copy of it was stolen or obtained by a professed Republican.—*Radical of last Friday.*

We did not print the imitation of the ticket here referred to ourself, nor do we know where it *was* printed; but we are requested to say that a copy of it was *not stolen or in any other way obtained from Mr. Haven's office.* The *Radical* therefore knows just as little about how a copy of the "foreign" ticket was obtained as it does about many other things that transpired during the campaign, notwithstanding its editor's assertion that he knew "all that was going on."

THAT a strong and vigorous effort will be made early in the next session of Congress to consummate the Santo Domingo annexation scheme cannot longer be doubted. The friends of the proposition are confident of success, and openly declare their purpose to urge the matter strongly before the two Houses of Congress. Dr. Fisher W. Ames, the *United States Consul at Santo Domingo City*, and Mr. Frank Fabens, have arrived in Washington. They left the island on the 1st inst. The elder Fabens has been there several days. It is probable they are there in connection with the new treaty, which, it is known, has been preparing for some time. In this connection, *it is stated*, on undoubted authority, that the President has declared his purpose not to refer to the subject of anexation in his annual message.

In Beaver county Dr. Stanton loses over one hundred votes through the influence of those who last year and this, *fought a part of the Republican* ticket. It is to be regretted that so good a man as Stanton should lose the votes of even so-called Republicans, but the reason is very much to his credit.—*Radical of last Friday.*

There is scarcely a word of truth in the above, although written two or three days after the election had passed away. Dr. Stanton had within *fifteen* votes as many in the county as his colleague, Col. Beath, and if he lost these through the "influence" of any person or combination of persons, we would like to know who he or they were. His or their power in the county is evidently worth looking after by politicians. If the *Radical* wishes to indulge in falsehoods, had it not better utter such as are not refuted by the official vote? See it in another column.

THE great Methodist ecclesiastical trial of Rev. Gray, for immoral conduct, adultery, &c., which has been going on in Pittsburgh for the last four weeks, was brought to a close on Thursday last. The verdict is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, October 12, 1871.

The undersigned, members of the trial of Rev. John A. Gray, after carefully weighing the testimony, render a verdict of *not guilty* of the charges nor specifications.

Resolved, That while we do not find in the evidence produced, that the accused is guilty of the charges, we do find that he has been very *imprudent* in his frequenting of the room of P. R. March and making an intimate companion of him; as he was found in a bed at the house of

Rev. R. R. Evans,
Rev. E. Hamilton,
Rev. J. W. Kumler.

The stillness of death pervaded the room as it was read—followed in a moment after with a hearty round of applause, and exclamations of "Amen," "a righteous verdict."

Mr. Gray was immediately surrounded and congratulated heartily, and though evidently greatly excited, manifested no especial outward emotions. The congratulations were over in a few minutes, when the hall was cleared—Mr. Gray being taken off by his friend Mr. Vankirk, who remained his staunchest adherent during all the troubles.

And so the curtain is flung down over this, one of the most remarkable and protracted ecclesiastical trials we have ever known. The world has the evidence, and here our province ends.

When professed Republicans will try to defeat a State ticket, and throw the Legislature into the hands of the enemy at so important a time as this, the sooner they desert to the enemy the better. We can carry the county without them, and prefer hereafter small majorities rather than tolerate spies and traitors in the primary meetings to support the nominees. And when fairly and hadly beaten by the people, carry their opposition to the election, they are not entitled to the confidence of any man who is a Republican from principle and actuated by honorable motives.—*Radical of last Friday.*

Just so. But it strikes us that the *Radical* has been exceedingly slow in finding all this out. We were in favor of heaving the "spies and traitors" overboard two years ago when they defeated Arthur Shields for Sheriff, but the *Radical*, instead of rendering us assistance in performing the duty, patted them on the backs and declared they were the best fellows it ever knew. It sees now, to where its teachings at that time, lead. But if it is sincere, even at this late date, in insisting that "spies and traitors" must leave our camp, we will readily second all its efforts in that direction, and suggest that the cleaning out process should not stop with them, but that the *corruptionists* in our party in this county must accompany them away. These fellows who have gone to Harrisburg poor, and returned rich—who have made merchandise of their votes and influence while there—have brought reproach upon the party, and "are not now entitled to the confidence of any man who is a Republican from principle and actuated by honorable motives." They must leave too. "We can carry the county without them, and prefer hereafter small majorities rather than tolerate" them in our ranks. Hence, we repeat, if the *Radical* will join us, we are ready to commence war upon spies, traitors, corruptionists and eaves-droppers wherever they may be found within our organization. Let the order, Forward, be given.

SOME idea of the fearful ravages during the great fire at Chicago may be entertained by comparing it with the other two greatest of fiery visitations in the history of the world—those of London and Moscow. The great fire of London covered 500 acres of ground, rendered homeless 200,000 inhabitants and burned 19,000 houses. That of Moscow burned over a space of 400 acres, and destroyed 12,000 houses. The great fire of Chicago laid waste over 1,800 acres, upward of 18,000 buildings, and rendered about 85,000 persons homeless.

HERE AND THERE.

—Now, this is what we call contemptible. At Miller's Falls, Mass., one H. L. Stevens made love to Miss Clara Davis, and promised to marry that virgin; but though often requested so to do, neglected and refused to the damage of the said Clara as she says, of a great deal of money. The whole matter being submitted to a jury of hard-hearted men, they awarded to poor Miss Davis the insignificant sum of $25. The broken-heart market must be rather depressed in that frigid vicinity. We have have never supposed that a woman who could bring an action for breach of promise of marriage would be likely to commit suicide, or we might advise Miss Clara to remove herself from the dangerous neighborhood of the Falls.

—Dr. Tyler, Missionary to the Zulus of South-East Africa, made a speech in Boston, last week, in which he described the process by which he converted to Christianity a boy of that tribe. First, he gave the lad work, which was good; then, a shirt, which was better; then, a cake of soap, which was best of all. The neophyte washed himself, put on his clean shirt, and then was ready to learn to read. But alas! the convert not only went back to heathenism, but started in business as a heathen doctor, administering snakes and such things to the sick. Then he married a second wife. Of course, Master Zulu subsequently repented, put away No. 2, and is now a good *Christian again.*

—*One thing* particularly strikes the passengers through all the streets of Chicago—the absence of everything of a combustible nature. Brick, stone and iron abound, and make up whatever is left of the most magnificent and costly structures. Dirt, in the ordinary sense of the term, has vanished; all is clean, but oh, how desolate. Another thing is the uniformity of the destruction. The marble palaces and cheaper brick and mortar blocks lie in common disorder. There is no distinction, except in the presence of iron pillars and marble door and window ornaments.

—The New York *Sun* of October 9th, says: Daniel Beardsley and family live in Shavertown, Delaware county, in this State. They have three children. During the absence of their parents last Friday, the children played "tie up sheep." A small leather string, which their father had cut for them a day or two before, was fastened to a nail in the wall, and at the other end a slip-noose was made. One of the little ones put the noose around his neck, but did not play the part well, and the eldest boy, Mack, attempted to show him how it ought to be done. He placed the noose over his neck, and, in his pranks, drew it until life was extinct. The body when discovered, was inclined forward, resting on the toes, the knees almost touching the floor.

—One afternoon, when fire was rushing southward along Michigan and Wabash avenues, Chicago, like a race horse, and fireman and people were paralyzed, a new leader suddenly burst upon the scene. General Sheridan, "fighting Phil," who can fight *rebels or flames, sprang upon a fire engine and, made people ride in* they would save the city the fire line must be broken by gunpowder; the buildings must be blown up, and if they would go to work systematically he would assist them. The effect was electrical. The crowd, recognizing the hero of so many battle-fields, and having faith in his leadership, replied with long hurrahs, and acting under the General's orders, in a *few minutes so many* buildings had been blown up that the fire line was broken and the southern portion of the city was saved from destruction.

—The ruins of Chicago are still red-hot when we hear of five or six daily newspapers preparing to resume publication in the midst of the smoke and fire. The proprietors of these journals have lost enormous sums. Presses, type, and paper, and perhaps their books, are entirely destroyed. Little or nothing is left of the capital invested in their business *except the advertising custom* of merchants who have no longer anything to advertise, and the good-will of subscribers, a majority of whom are homeless wanderers on the prairie. For the present there is nothing in the city to support a newspapper, and there is not a dollar's worth of material for making one to be bought. Yet the Chicago editors go to work with as much promptness and courage as if they were only the victims of a trifling everyday accident. We dare say some of them are already doing business, and turning an honest penny by the narrative of their own misfortunes. It is a bold, quick spirit like this which has made Chicago one of the wonders of the world—which raised a metropolis out of the marsh and sand in forty years, and will raise a finer one out of the ashes in ten.

—As a specimen of what the legal profession of Chicago has lost, we may state that General H. N. Eldridge, of the firm of Eldridge, & Tourtelotte, the attorneys for Field, Leiter & Co., lost all his papers, not a scrap left, after having practised law for fourteen years in Chicago, and in the same office. There is not a law library left in Chicago, except the few small duplicate libraries at the residences of the leading lawyers. There is not a paper showing that there is a suit pending in any of the six courts of record in Cook county, including the Federal Court. There is not an indictment in existence in the county against any one, not a judgement, not a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Courts. Even the duplicate files that the lawyers kept in their offices of important cases are all gone. A few have escaped by being taken to the houses for Sunday or night work. We may add that there are in Chicago about five hundred lawyers.

—A dispatch from Milwaukee-Wis., dated Oct. 11, says: The May, or has received telegrams stating that several towns in the lumber district of Green Bay have been burned. Pishtego village and Sugarbush settlement were destroyed by fire on Sunday night and Monday. It is reported that upward of 200 persons perished in the flames. Menominee is reported safe—only one mill (Gilmore's) was burned.

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
HARRISBURGH, Oct. 11, 1871.

Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania: A calamity without parallel in the history of our country has befallen the prosperous and beautiful city of Chicago. More than half of that great city, whose matchless enterprise and growth had made it at once the metropolis of our own Northwest and the wonder of the civilized world, now lies in ashes. On the verge of winter, one hundred thousand of her people find themselves homeless and destitute of food and clothing. While the hearts of the American people are profoundly moved in contemplating the situation of the sufferers, and means of relief are being provided in every section of the country, I am confident that you will not permit yourselves to be excelled upon an occasion which so imperatively calls for the exercise of fraternal sympathy and Christian generosity.

The residents of the unfortunate city, whose property has escaped destruction, will no doubt promptly hasten to the rescue, and exert themselves with even more than their characteristic liberality and munificence. But their utmost endeavors will be totally inadequate to the demands of the dreadful exigency. You—the people of Pennsylvania—were never more prosperous in business, nor blest with greater abundance that at the present moment. Let your own merciful exemption from suffering, therefore, and the rich blessings with which a bountiful Providence has endowed you, plead with you effectually, in behalf of your most unfortunate countrymen.

The Pennsylvania railroad company kindly offers the facilties of their road, free of charge, for the transportation of all such supplies as are needed for the relief of the sufferers; and, acting in the same spirit, I anticipate with grateful pleasure an appropriate response from every city and town and home in this favored Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY.
Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE CHICAGO DISASTER.

Address From the Committees—A Stirring Appeal—Spirit of the City Press—She Will Rise from Her Ashes &c.

CHICAGO, October 12, 10:50 a. m.—There was no renewal of the fires last night, and nothing occurred to disturb the city.

General Sheridan has complete control, and confidence is fully restored.

The various committees are busy, and now that relief is thoroughly organized all the needy are being relieved.

At a meeting of the various committees from other cities, held in this city last evening, the following appeal was unanimously adopted:

"The Relief Committees appointed by the different cities of the country, to bring on supplies and investigate the immediate necessities of the devastated city of Chicago, beg leave to present this appeal to the commercial men and capitalists of the United States: After a careful survey of a calamity unparalleled in the history of the world; with the evidence before us of overwhelming losses, mental trials, individual sufferings, and pressing necessities never before experienced by any community, and pray their fellow citizens, and especially those having business relations with the city of Chicago—a city whose enterprise, industry and exhaustless energy, have conferred honor on the American people—to sustain the business men in this their hour of trial. Their calamity is great. Let your confidence abide with them. Extend to them a generous liberality by compromise and extensions which are needed, and by the largest possible advance. The destruction of the city has not destroyed its resources. Rebuilt, and its greatness will be reestablished.

The *Republican* this morning, the anniversary of its first year, under its present proprietors, issues a *small* half sheet and announces the determination to continue its publication.

The *Tribune* comes out with an entire sheet this *morning*, and with more than a whole page of advertisements, mostly announcments of merchants and other business men of operating in other places of business.

The *Tribune*, in an editorial, headed, "Rebuild the City," says. "All is not lost. Though four hundred millions of dollars worth of property has *been* destroyed, Chicago still exists. She was not a mere collection of stone, brick and lumber; these were but the evidences of the power which produced these things, they were but the *external proofs of the high courage*, unconquerable *energy*, *strong* faith and restless perseverance which have built up here a commercial metropolis. The great natural resources are all in existence. The lake with its vessels, the spacious harbor, the vast empire of production extending westward to the Pacific, the great outlet from the lakes to the ocean, the thirty-six lines of railroads *connecting the city* with every part of the Continent, these, the great arteries of trade and commerce, all remain unimpaired, and undiminished, and are all ready for the immediate resumption. What, therefore, has been lost? We have lost *the* accumulated profits of twenty years of prosperous growth. We have lost the stock in trade on hand the night of the fire. We lost money, but we have saved life, health, vigor and industry. We have a dozen grain elevators yet remaining. We have material on hand with which to replace these we have lost. We have within thirty-six hours' time the whole country to draw upon for supplies, and of every description of goods. In two weeks from the date of the fire, our merchants can fill almost any order for *merchandise that may* be sent them. The credit of Chicago is the same. When the whole country has faith, and hope, and confidence in us, there will be no depression in Chicago itself. The wholesale trade of the city can be resumed at once. Temporary warehouses are being erected and business resumed. Let no trouble be borrowed from the past; all the losses of the fire will in time be passed into the great clearing-house, and the payment of balances will be made easy for everybody. Rich men have become poor, the accumulations of years have been destroyed, but no one will sit down and waste time in crying for the spilt milk.

Let us avail ourselves of the liberal *spirit* which the country has shown in our calamity. There are no relentless creditors pressing us for payment on mortgages, or demanding the *full* measure of their bonds, but on the *contrary the world is asking* us to take money, unlimited credit, and go ahead; leaving the past to be taken care of in the future, when Chicago shall have resumed her power and glory. Let the watch-word thenceforth be, "Chicago shall rise again."

This editorial reflects perfectly the almost universal feeling of the citizens of all classes.

So far as mere words can do, their gratitude for the universal sympathy which has been expressed in the most practical form for the sorely smitten city, the writer says, the response of the people of the United States to the appalling calamity which has overtaken our city has no parallel in the history of the world since Christ died for our sins. We can't return our thanks for their loving kindness. Words falter on our lips. Only our streaming eyes can tell how deeply we feel their goodness. While, however, the stricken people have already roused themselves from the first stunning, bewildering effects of the terrible blow to their business, they are manfully girding themselves to rebuild their ruined fortunes.

THE LESSONS OF CHICAGO.

Chicago, though in ashes, is not destroyed. Already, from the smouldering embers, the city is gathering strength for a renewed career of prosperous activity; while from the same source it will draw the lessons that are unmistakably taught in its calamity. It will be well, too, for other cities and other builders to heed the warnings which are held up by the light of the flames of Chicago. It is not altogether true that cheap wooden buildings, huddled in great areas, have been the cause of this tragic destruction. The fire began its ravages in a section where the upwhen the disastrous lamp was sufficiently rebuilt, and its great- was fanned by three gales. It was naturally expected that if the fire reached the so-called fire-proof buildings its course would be stayed. But the great structures which has been considered secure against the flames went down like pasteboard. It is plain that an error has been committed in placing trust in the fire-proof qualities even of such structures as those best represented in *The Chicago Tribune* Building. Brick walls, iron or slated roofs, arched floors with wooded coverings laid in cement, do not, it is found, under the conditions of the Chicago fire, make a fire-proof building. These may stand against an ordinary assault, but such a relative power of resistance is not complete security. Wide and unprotected windows, wooden floors and finish, and other seemingly small concessions to cheapness, lightness, and comfort have sufficed to destroy the impregnability of the structure. The iron buildings, so ornate and airy in appearance, which have been greatly affected by the *Chicago builders*, have about them almost no element of resistance to sweeping flames. They are, for the most part, thin frames of metal, with immense openings for the admission of light and air, and are finished inside with lath and plaster, and filled with wooden doors and floors. The raging flames have warped these light iron shells, and curled them up like elm boards in an August sun, or Southern railroad bars in the fires of Sherman's "bummers." Walls, then, of thin iron, or brick, or stone, cannot alone make a building proof against fire; and the mere addition of brick-arched floors, iron shutters, and outer doors, does not, it is clear, sufficiently reenforce the other precautions. There are loopholes enough left for the tongress of the eager flames, which, once inside the shell, leave it only when it is reduced to ashes. Are not science and ingenuity adequate to this emergency? There was absolutely no fire-proof buildings in Chicago. Why not? Let us know the reason, and build better and stronger, taught by Chicago's hard fate this season of the hour.

Chicago *may be taken as a fair* type of American material energy. We are proud to claim her as a representative city, so far as vigor, boldness, self-poise, industry, and far-reaching enterprise are the characteristics of the American Republic. The destruction of three hundred millions of substantial property is a lamentable disaster; and we shudder at the statement that hundreds of human lives went out with agony in the midst of the fiery furnace; but the indomitable energy of the great community still survives. As Chicago was a representative city in the nation, so it shares in all the recuperative qualities of the Republic. The city which has been laid waste was not alone that of the three hundred thousand people who inhabited it; it was the city of many mighty States whose messages of cheer and trains of relief are this moment speeding to it from every quarter of the Republic. A nation that has survived a great rebellion and has grown stronger and mightier in the work of replacing the wreck of a four-years war has an interest in rebuilding Chicago and in making it stronger, nobler, and more admirable than before.

Though this is a great calamity to the City of Chicago and to the whole country, we shall doubtless be surprised to see how soon both city and country will recover from it. The elasticity of a community which built a city by the Lake within the limits of a brief life-time, raised its foundations again and again from the morass, drove a tunnel under Lake Michigan, and the course of a river against its natural flow, will be equal to even the present emergency. There will be no panic, but the audacious and cheery confidence of the people—not of Chicago alone, but of the *United States*—will sustain the enormous burden; and mutual forbearance, help and co-operation will tide over the disaster. Already there are comfortable indications that the Insurance Companies will weather the sudden storm, and that the two hundred millions of dollars which are represented in the risks in Chicago, represented in the risks in Chicago, may be forthcoming when the recovering city shall demand this prudent provision. For a time, of course, trade will suffer, and the multitudinous interests inwrought with the prosperity of Chicago will languish. Rival cities will divide among themselves much of the business which Chicago has heretofore absorbed. Milwaukee and Toledo especially will leap forward with the electric vigor of Chicago of 1850. But the crumbling ruins of what but yesterday was Chicago; and as busy hands are already effacing the scars which now disfigure the site, so surely will there be made for this noblest exponent of the free, elastic growth of the North-West a Future more brilliant than her Past.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. *Estate of Geo. H. Stammbach, dec'd.*—Letters of administration on the estate of George H. Stammbach, dec'd, late of New Sewickley township, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.
PHILIP HOCK, *Adm'r.*
oct19:6w*

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Martin Hiller, late of Chippewa township in said county, dec'd, will expose to sale by Public Vendue or Outcry,

On Saturday, November 11th, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate of said deceased, a tract of land in Chippewa, Beaver county, Pa., viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land bounded on the north by *land of Charles McMillen*; on the east by land of Andrew Thompson; on the south by land of said McMillen, and on the west by land of Alfred Braden; containing **Forty-five Acres,** more or less,—all under fence—about three-fourths clear-ed and under cultivation; the balance is well timbered,—all well watered, and underlaid with a four feet vein of coal; and on which are erected a log dwelling house, log stable and barn within two miles of Ca-s-Station, on the Pitt. Ft. W. & C. Railway, and convenient to market, schools, churches, &c.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual instalments from date of confirmation, with interest from same date, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Purchaser to pay expense of bond and mortgage, and necessary stamps for same. For further particulars inquire of or address
JAMES DILLAS, *Adm'r.*
New Galilee, Pa. [oct19:3w

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT NOVEMBER TERM, 1871.

SECOND WEEK, COMMENCING ON THE 3D MONDAY.

George Duck vs Hugh Anderson.
M. T. C. Gould's exec'tors vs Gild Putney.
Benjamin Chews adm'rs vs William Jenkins.
William Johnston vs Lemuel Hall's ex'tor.
Stephen Clark vs C H Hall & Co.
James Calder *et al* vs J C Wilson, *et al.*
Thomas H Jackson vs Esther Spilece.
Sampson Marker vs William R Trimble.
Herman Steinfeld vs Martin Metzger.
Johnston use of woods vs H Mendenhall.
William Harrison vs William Rigby.
Samuel Moorehead vs Matthew Johnston.
G B Warrington vs Samuel Kinsey *et al.*
R T Taylor vs Thomas Poe.
Conrad Brown vs Henry R Poole.
John Stevenson, *et al* vs William Ewing.
same vs J B Vance *et al.*
same vs Samuel Keffer.
same vs H H Keller.
Thomas Harper vs D H Swaney, *et al.*
Samuel McConaughey vs John Grubing *et al.*
James Watt vs Dennis Vaughn.
T W Anderson vs Henriet & Lenz.
John B Winch vs John Ebner.
R W Dickey, *et al* vs Joseph Britain *et al.*
Hugh Anderson vs John Ebner.
W W Dunkle vs John Grubing *et al.*
Wm Brunt, jr., & Co vs C & P R R Company.
Mag. Brandenburger vs Philip Brandenberger
Harry & Lauber McCowns vs John M Carter.
George Graham vs John Carny *et al.*
Jacob Stahl, et ux vs James Porter.
John J Clearwater vs Libanon Manno.
James Mercer vs Alfred Hinds.
Henry Collins for use, vs Jacob Young.
John G Levis vs William F Barnes.
Gaebles Piano Man. Co vs Margaret Thomas *et al*

JOHN CAUGHEY, *Prothonotary.*

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed in the Register's office of Beaver county, Pa., and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday the 15th day of November, A. D. 1871:

Account of James Charles, admin'r of the estate of William Liggett, dec'd.
Final account of James Charles, adm'r of the estate of Samuel Liggett, dec'd.
Personal account of R. A. Moon and Eliza Hood, executors of the will of James Hood, dec'd.
Account of Wm. Hood, guardian of Elizabeth Hood, child of James Hood, dec'd.
Final account of Hugh Garvin, adm'r of Hugh Garvin, sr., deceased.
Final account of J. S. Hutzs as guardian of Jas. M. Johnston, son of David Johnson, dec'd.
Real and personal account of Fred. G. Duerr, adm'r of the estate of Elijah Headland, dec'd.
Account of Samuel Ferguson, adm'r of the estate of William Ferguson, dec'd.
Final account of A. T. Forsyth, guardian of Maggie Clancey, minor chil' of John Clancey, dec'd.
Final account of Thomas and Robert Jackson, executors of the will of James Jackson, dec'd.
Account of Thomas Allison, guardian of Sarah Loura Allison, child of Geo. W. Allison, dec'd.
Final account of Jane Armstrong, admr'x of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, dec'd.

D SINGLETON, *Reg.*
octl8c

Seminary and Institute.

The Trustees of the above named Institution will meet at the seminary building, Beaver, on the first Saturday of October, (7th proximo), at 10 a. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter. And at 2 P. M. of same day, the Stockholders will meet for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting said proposed amendments, and also for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year.

J. WEYAND, *Sec'y.*
(*Radical*, please copy.)

New Advertisements.

List of Appraisements.

THE following appraisements under the Act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of three hundred dollars, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and approved nisi, viz:

Personal property to the amount of $141 50 retained by widow of Joseph S. McDaniel, dec'd.—Nathan Hazen, ex'r.

Personal property to the amount of $300, retained by widow of James Caldwell, dec'd. Elizabeth and Wm. Caldwell, admrs.

Personal Property to the amount of $300, retained by the widow of Francis Blount, dec'd. Milton Townsend, adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $281, retained by the widow of Jacob Deitrich, dec'd. Michael Velck, ex'r.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Henry Chandley, deceased, Sarah Chandley, adm'rx.

Personal property to the amount of $300, retained by widow of [illegible] dec'd, Margaret [illegible] adm'x.

Personal Property to the amount of $296.70 retained by widow of David Smith, dec'd. Mary Smith, adm'rx.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by heirs of David McCready, dec'd. Marmaduke Wilson, adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $296.30 retained by the widow of J. M. Witherow, deceased. John H. Wilson, adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $283.15 retained by widow of Henry Webber, dec'd. John H. Wilson, adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the 3d day—it being the 16th day of November, 1871—to show cause if any they have against the final confirmation of the above appraisements, or they will be forever debarred from any benefit therefrom.
JOHN C. HART, *Clerk.*

COAL and NUT COAL *FOR SALE.*

The undersigned is operating a COAL BANK on McKinley's Run, about half way between Rochester and Bolesville, where he will be glad to receive orders for lump or nut coal. Orders can also be left in Mr. Holbein's, in Bridgewater, or at John Purvis' in Beaver, or at the Argus office or at the residence of the undersigned on Market street, Bridgewater. Coal on the platform at all times. Coal delivered at short notice.—Terms cash on delivery. Prices as low as the lowest. [jy5-1y] J. C. MOLTER.

$100,000,000

FOR

REDEMPTION OF U. S. 5-20 BONDS,

Of 1862,

DECEMBER 1st, 1871.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 64 Fourth Ave,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Authorized Capital, - $500,000.
Paid in Capital, - - $100,000.

Offer their services in returning to the Treasury Department the series of U. S. Coupon Bonds, dated May 1, 1868, as follows:

1 to	30,699,	Inclusive, $	50 Bonds.
1 "	43,572,	"	100 "
1 "	40,011,	"	500 "
1 "	74,104,	"	1,000 "

Also, registered bonds of the same Act:

1 to	595,	Inclusive, $	50 Bonds.
1 "	4,103,	"	100 "
1 "	1,899,	"	500 "
1 "	8,906,	"	1,000 "
1 "	2,655,	"	5,000 "
1 "	2,906.	"	10,000 "

Notice has been given, by the Treasury Department, that all interests will cease on the Bonds designated by the numbers above mentioned, on and after December 1st, 1871.

The holders of these Bonds will therefore see the *necessity of taking steps* to have their money remunerative after that date. All Bonds forwarded to us for redemption will be sent to the Treasury Department, and the proceeds placed to the owner's credit, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum interest.

Board of Directors:

James T. Brady, of James T. Brady & Co., Bankers.
Simon Bymer, of Standard White Lead Works.
E. B. Morhead, of Soho Iron Mills.
Robert Jamieson, Wholesale Dry Go

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Oct. 18th, 1871.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column.....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column.....	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
1 column.....	23 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 8.22; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 9.27.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5.15 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follow; Beaver Falls Accom. 6.05 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom, 5.15 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m; Enon ac com. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m; Chicago exp. 10.52 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.56 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 3.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.43 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.35

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

A Mammoth Show—Adam Forepaugh.
Register's Notice—D. Singleton.
List of Appraisements—John C Hart.
Spl. Notice—Dyes. Diamond Dye.
Fine Poultry—Charles Coale.
Orphans' Court Sale—James Dillan.
Special Notice—R. Stelnfeld.
Special Notice—M. Schiff.
Special Notices—H. Noss.
Strayed—G. H. Reisinger.
Special Notice—Mrs. Bence.
List of Causes—John Caughey.
Administrator's Notice—Philip Hock.
Special Notices—S. & J. Snellenburg.

The Catholic, St. Rose, church will be dedicated to the worship of God, by Right Rev. Bishop Domines, on Sunday next. It is located at or near Darlington. The public are invited to attend.

THE latest and best styles of Jewelry, in all its various branches,to be found at *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-ly

☞ Cramps and pains in the stomach are the result of imperfect digestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

CLOTHING for the thousands, at prices within every ones reach, at S. & J. Snellenburg. Broadway, New Brighton.

House in Economy Township Burned.—On last Friday a new house in Economy township belonging to John Swayne, took fire, it is supposed, from a defective flue and burned down. A portion of the furniture was saved Mr. Swayne's loss is near $2,000. Insured for $1,200 in the Sampson Agency Fire Company.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh jet-1y

FINE POULTRY.—We had the pleasure of looking at a trio of Dark Brahma ana a trio of Howdan Fowls delivered to our townsman John F. Draves, from the poultry yards of Charles Coale, New Brighton. They are very fine. Call and see them. There are a few more left. Price moderate.

EVERYBODY should know that S. & J. Snellenburg have 100 dozen of those undershirts which they are selling at 35 cts/ each, or the shirt and drawers for 70 cts. Come in season and supply yourself before they are all gone. Remember, Broadway, New Brighton.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a full stock; newest styles; lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-1y

Items from the Beaver County Press.—The Iron Moulders' Union are to have a ball at Lafayette Hall, in Beaver Falls on Tuesday evening, October 31st.

—The performance of the military drama, the "Color Guard," which took place at Concert Hall last week, and continued through Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, was greeted with overflowing audiences at every exhibition, with the exception of the first. As a consequence, the amount realized by the Post, under whose patronage the play was presented was entirely satisfactory.

H. Noss' Photograph Gallery, Broadway, New Brighton, has been thoroughly refitted.

HOGS.—My hogs were cruelly torn and driven away by my ill disposed neighbors, and otherwise injured on Thursday of last week, since which time one of them has been missing. When last heard of he was seen near Beaver Fair grounds. Any information as to his whereabouts will be duly rewarded by the subscriber living near Beaver.

G. H. REISINGER.

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order, send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of express charges. All work warranted. jet-1y

STILL THEY COME, is the watchword at the Clothing Store of R. Steinfelt, in New Brighton. The demand for custom work is so great this fall, that this firm had to send for extra hands to Pittsburgh this week. He will now be able to execute all orders promptly and as he has engaged some of the best cutters in this county, he can guarantee every one a good fit. Call there at once, before his assortment is broken.

The robbers and torturers of old Mr. Murrin, of New Bedford, Lawrence county, were arrested and committed to jail last week. They were detected by passing silver coin which had been marked. Their names are Wm. Murphy, James Murphy and Joseph Trax; the latter has been released on bail.

THE CHICAGO FIRE has been the general topic of conversation in this vicinity among the ladies as also the new winter styles, Hats and Bonnets which have been opened at Mrs. Bence's Millinery and Trimming Store, 3d street, Beaver She has now the largest stock of Millinery Goods, as well as the latest styles opened here, also new sash Ribbons, Lace Collars, Corsets, Trimmings, ladies' and gents' Hosiery, ladies' and gents' Underwear, beautiful Shawls, Velvets, and Velvet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., &c. Stamping done to order. Butter, eggs, and chickens taken in exchange for goods; give her an early call

We invite our friends to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders carefully and promptly filled. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-1y

OLDSHUE'S URINO-PATHOLOGY or the Uroscopian System of Diagnosing Diseases, by Ocular Inspection, Chemical Analysis, and Microscopic Examination of the Urine.

This work is accompanied by an Illustrated Chart of Urinary Deposits, representing the microscopic appearance of more than *sixty* different varieties of ingredients as found in the urine. It contains about three hundred pages of reading matter, giving the characteristic indications presented by the state of the urine in over *fifty* different diseases.

It will be forwarded by mail to any address for $3.00. No physician should be without it. Address Dr. Oldshue, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DON'T FAIL. Make it a point to call on S & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton, if you are in need of clothing. The largest stock of clothing in the country. Don't fail to see the best variety before you purchase elsewhere.

Notice.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Beaver, Pa., sympathizing deeply with our Brethern in Chicago, resolve to do something for their relief. A subscription paper will be found in the Y. M. C. A. room for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. Room opened daily from 4 to 9 p. m., remember, God loves a cheerful giver. We call upon the citizens to subscribe liberally.

R. H. COOPER. *Treasurer.*

Y. M. C. A. prayer meeting every Tuesday evening, at 7 p. m. in their room, welcome to all.

BEAVER, Oct. 16th; 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—Believing that the following circular which purports to have been put in circulation (throughout the country) by Mr. J. R. Harrah, places us in a false and very unenviable position, we ask you to publish the voluntary affidavit of Albert E. Evans, correcting the statements made in said circular and setting forth the facts as we verily believe them to be. JOHN B. YOUNG,
JAMES CAMERON.

To the Republicans of Beaver County:

I, J. R. HARRAH, after being duly sworn according to law, depose and say, that in reference to the matter of collecting a pension for Albert E. Evans, I labored to secure said pension for nearly two years; and the application was refused for want of sufficient proof. At that stage of the case Albert E. Evans insisted on my going to the Pension Office at Washington city, and making an effort to have the case re-opened, and if possible allowed, saying that if I would do so, he would pay me $100. At first I refused; but on his repeated and persistent pleading, I at last consented to go. I went to Washington city, paid my own expenses, spent five or six days, had the case re-examined and allowed, obtained for said Evens near $500, and a pension certificate for $96 a year during his disability. I paid him his money, and he paid me my fee according to his own proposition, and expressed himself as being entirely satisfied.

During the canvass for nomination, Mr. Evans made a sworn statement which Mr. Cameron used against me. I met Mr. Evans at the Court House, and asked him why he had treated me so. He replied that James Cameron and John Young had induced him to sign it when he was drunk; but, with the consent of Cameron and Young, he would give me a written statement of all the facts. I so stated to a personal friend of mine: he told me to prepare a statement of the facts, and he would see Cameron and Young and have them get Evans sign the statement. He told me that he had given them the statement that I had prepared, (the same published in the last CONSERVATIVE), and the next day I was informed that Evans had foolishly informed, and veribly believe, Albert Evans is a WHITE man, but his wife is a colored woman. I never presented Albert Evans any certificate, nor never one to sign on this subject. These facts are well understood in Beaver and vicinity; but fearing they may not have reached the voters in the country districts who have heard the above partial statement, I have yielded to the solicitations of my friends, to publish ALL the facts in this form. As to the reasonableness of the fee taken under the circumstances, even if no contract whatever exhibited, I refer to the leading members of the Bar in Beaver county, both Republican and Democratic, viz: Hon. B. B. Chamberlin, S. B. Wilson, Henry Hice, and E. B. Dougherty, esqs., some of whom have, without any solicitation on my part, expressed their opinions on this subject heretofore. My object in making this statement as I do, is to explain charges made against me in the Beaver CONSERVATIVE of the 5th. J. R. HARRAH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, A. D. 1871.

JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
County of Beaver, }

Personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace in and for Beaver county, Albert E. Evans, who being duly sworn according to law, and upon his solemn oath, doth depose and say, that the leading statements made in the above circular which purports to be an affidavit made by J. R. Harrah, before John C Hart, Clerk, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1871, *are false and untrue*, that said J. R. Harrah never stated in my presence that "the application was refused," and I never asked said J. R. Harrah to go to the Pension Office at Washington city, or go to Washington city at all, and said J. R. Harrah did not pay me the money but divided it himself, by taking the first $100 counted, and putting it in his pocket, and leaving me the balance. *I did not express myself satisfied*, but being entirely ignorant of my rights I said nothing at that time. I was duly sober when I made the affidavit of April 21st, 1871, and I never stated to J. R. Harrah or any one else "that James Cameron and John Young had induced me to sign it when I was drunk," and as to giving him a "written statement of all the facts." Mr. Harrah had them substantially already in my first affidavit but wanted me to falsify them which I refused to do.

his
ALBERT ✕ E. EVANS.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, A. D. 1871.

ROBERT TALLON, *J. P.*

SAY, Mr., have you got your supply of clothing? No, I ain't. Then don't fail to call on S. & J. Snellenburg whose stock is now completed. Overcoats, Dress Sacks and Walking Coats of the latest patterns and styles; a full line of Youth's Clothing and Children's Dress and Garibalda Suits. Broadway, New Brighton.

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jet-1y

The New Orleans "Picayune" tells of an ambitious young debater in a village society who propounded this abstruse conundrum: "Eff'r man plants a watermillion seed next to his fence; and this 'ere watermillion seed sprouts up into a watermillion vine; and that 'ere watermillion vine grows, and meanders thr.ugh that 'ar fence into another man's lot adjacent; and in that other man's lot, so adjacent, that 'ere watermillion vine that sprouted from that 'ere watermillion seed and meandered thro' that 'ar fence into this 'ere other man's lot adjacent: tharin consolidates and homologates into a watermillion, the question, feller citizens and ladies, is: To which of these 'ere men did that 'ar watermillion, so homologated and promulgated, belong? to the man who planted that 'ere watermillion seed that meandered thro' that 'ar fence into this 'ere man's lot adjacent and thar so consolidated into a watermillion; or to the man who owned this 'ere lot so adjacent, whar was so promulgated the watermillion that see exergglitated from that 'ar watermillion vine that meandered thro' this 'ere fence and so sprouted from that 'ar watermillion seed that that ere man thar planted?"

H. Noss' Photograph Gallery, Broadway, New Brighton, has been thoroughly refitted.

NO ONE should fail to go to the establishment of M. Schiff, New Brighton, Pa., and see the celebrated Frauz and Pope Knitting Machine in operation. It is really a marvel of simplicity and any child of nine years can knit a sock on it in 15 minutes. This is the only machine out which knits a perfect heel and toe complete. It also makes any sizes of hosiery. At the last fair this machine was exhibited and received the diploma, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen admired the working of this great invention. A lady can earn on this machine from one to two dollars per day, and it can be had on reasonable terms at the agency of M. Schiff, Broadway, New Brighton.

What Sleep Will Cure.—The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is harder to get. The best rest is from sound sleep. Of two men and women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, uneasiness. It will cure insanity. It will restore to vigor an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will do much to secure dyspepsia, particularly that kind known as nervous dyspepsia. It will relieve langor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure hypochondria. It will cure the blues. It will cure the head-ache. It will cure the heart-ache. It will cure neuralgia. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a list of nervous maladies that sleep will cure.

The cure of sleeplessness, however, is not so easy, particularly in those who carry heavy responsibilities. The habit of sleeping well is one which, if broken up for any length of time, is not easily regained. Often a severe illness, treated by powerful drugs, so deranges the nervous system that sleep is never sweet afterwards. Or, perhaps, long continued watchfulness produces the same effect. Or hard study, or too little exercise of the muscular system, or tea and whisky drinking and tobacco using. To break up these habits are required:

1st, a good, clean bed; 2d, sufficient exercise to produce weariness, and pleasant occupation; 3d, good air and not too warm a room; 4th, freedom from too much care; 5th, a clean stomach; 6th, a clear conscience; 7th, avoidance of stimulants and narcotics.

For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as will secure their sleep otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it is sadly imperfect.

CARMICHAELS, PA., Oct. 6th, 1871.

EDITOR ARGUS: The author of the problem of the oranges is, most likely, Prof. Stoddard, for it appears in his Complete as well as his Practical Arithmetic. But I [Carmichaels] sent it to the *Argus;* and, as I have been requested to give my solution, I hereby offer the same. I would say, I do not claim perfection for this solution, for it is too tedious to be regarded as a solution of general and practical application. But, if any one will give us a direct and concise solution, Carmichael's will join in with you in saying 'hurrah! for the man who gives it. I only ask that every step in the following solution be carefully examined before it is condemned; but if, after examination, you still ask any more, I shall have to do like the ground-squirrel, "begin to dig at the other end," or "pull the hole in after me." Yours, CARMICHAELS.

Three market women, having 10, 30, and 50 oranges each, sold them at the same rates, and each received the same amount for her oranges. What were the rates at which the oranges were sold, and how much did each receive?

Observation 1: They sold a different number of oranges at the same rates, and received the same for them. This could not have been the case had they sold at *one rate;* for, ten times the price of *one* orange could not be equal to *thirty* times, nor *fifty times* the same price, at any *one* rate whatsoever.

Obs. 2. They must have sold at *two* or more *rates.*

Obs. 3. They each sold—at the same rate—a *different* number from that sold by *any other* at that rate; for, if any two had sold the same number of oranges at *one* rate, and an *unequal* number at *another* equal rate, they could not have received the same amount, unless they had sold the same number of oranges which, by the question, they did not.

Obs. 4. They must each have sold an *unequal* number for the *same number of cents* for the lot; and the *remaining* oranges for the same rate or rates; for there is no other possible way by which they could sell at the same rates an *unequal* number at each rate, and receive the same amounts, without violating *one* or *more* of the preceding observations; from all of which we deduce the following facts:

They could not have sold at any number of cents for each 1, 2, 5 or 10 oranges; for each of these numbers divides 10, 30, and 50; therefore, on this hypothesis, the 2d or 3d rates; and (by Obs. 1) they can not sell at *one* rate.

They could not have sold at a certain number of cents for each 3 or 6 oranges, and a certain number of cents for each remaining orange; for, by dividing 10, 30 and 50 by 4, we find each would have 2 oranges remaining to sell at the same rate; but (by Obs. 3) each must sell an *unequal* number at *any rate.*

So, when 10, 30 and 50 are divided by 8, the *first* and *third* have equal remainders which, likewise is a violation of Obs. 3.

They could not have sold at a certain number of cents for each 9 oranges, and each remaining orange at a certain number of cents a piece; because, once the price of 9 oranges *plus* once the price of 1 orange, could not equal 3 times the price of 9 oranges *plus* 3 times the price of 1 orange, nor 5 times the price of 9 oranges *plus* 5 times the price of 1 orange.

Now, I have shown that the rates required are not 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, nor 10; therefore, if there is any rate at which they can sell and fulfill the required condition, it must be 7. But they *did* sell at the same rates, &c.

Referring to Obs. 4, it will be found it is there stated that they must sell an unequal number for a number of cents for the lot sold, by each, at the same rate; and the remaining oranges at the same rate or rates. Dividing 10, 20 and 50 by 7, we find the first has one time 7 oranges and 3 oranges remaining. The second has 4 times 7 oranges and two oranges remaining. The third, 7 times 7 oranges and only one orange remaining. Now, we observe that both the first and second have more than one orange remaining; hence, from these remainders, we cannot determine that there may not be more rates than two; for, the first might have had four different rates, viz: a certain number of cents for each 7 oranges, and each remaining orange might have been sold at a different price; say *one* for 4 cents, *another* for 5 cents, &c. The second might have had three rates, so far as yet determined. But the third has but one orange remaining, and it could not be sold by the same salesman at more than *one* rate; therefore, there *can* first rate by R, the second, some the first woman has 1 time R + 4 times R + 2 times R' = 3 times R + 3 times R' = R + R'. The second had 4 times R + 2 times R' = R + 3 times R'. By the problem they received the same; therefore, 4 times R + 2 times R'=R + 3 times R'. From which, by transposition, we obtain 3 times R—R'=R—R'. That is, *three times* the *first* rate is equal to the *second.* Hence we see that the number of answers is infinite; the only condition to be observed is that whatever be the rate at which each 7 oranges are sold, that the rate of each remaining orange shall be three times as great. Thus, if the price of 7 oranges is 1 cent, then each remaining orange must be sold at 3 cents; then each woman would receive ten cents. If the price of 7 is 2 cents, each remainder must be sold at 6 cents, and each would receive 20 cents for her oranges, &c., &c., on to infinity. C.

Sociables.—In many sections of the country it is customary for young ladies and gentlemen to form sociables for the winter evenings; and we notice preparations have already commenced to this end in several localities. Those gatherings of young people, properly managed, are pleasant affairs; but, like other fashions of the day, are susceptible of abuse. For instance, there is neither reason nor common sense in their being commenced at nine or ten o'clock at night and continued until two or three in the morning, as is so frequently the case. Again, the refreshments should be of the plainest character, for the reason that the large expense usually attending this part of the evening's entertainment has the effect of keeping very many most desirable young ladies and gentlemen of moderate means from becoming members. In the matter of dress, too, a most ridiculous rivalry is generally maintained. Instead of being sociable in the true sense of the term, they are frequently nothing more or less than gatherings attended by young ladies for the purpose of displaying their fine dresses, and to such excess is this ridiculous practice sometimes carried, that rather than be outshone in splendor, families of moderate means have been seriously inconvinced in order to fit the young ladies out in attire that would vie in style and costliness with that of the more wealthy members. This is wrong. Sociables properly conducted are very pleasant affairs, but when abused and diverted from their legitimate purpose, as they so often are, they become the very reverse. Early commenced and early breaking up, moderate refreshment and simplicity in dress should be the rule not the exception. When these, the only legitimate foundations for a sociable, are departed from, the inevitable results are dissatisfaction, envy, and in some cases at least, expense which is hard to be borne.

Blast Furnace.—The following graphic description of the scene presented by tapping a furnace in the night time, we find in the *Gazette & Democrat*, of New Castle. It is pictured to the life: The furnace is tapped every twelve hours, at nine in the morning and nine at night, the slag or impurity which floats on top of the molten mass having been previously run off by an opening higher up than the one from which the good metal issues. There can be nothing more dramatic in all manufacturing than the scene at the tapping of one of these furnaces. The vast, high room in which it occurs is dark and silent before the process begins. The intense glow of the furnace does not reach far back into the shadows. At a given signal two men approach the foot of the furnace; one applys an iron bar to the clay plug, and the other drives it in; and then comes as grand a pyrotechnic display as ever delighted the eyes of a victorious sovereign. The carbon flies in green and blue stars from the molten metal, and the sombre cranes and rafters begin to reach forth their huge arms from the darkness. The metal runs slowly at first, but soon spreads with a grand rush over the floor of the whole building, into hundreds of moulds prepared for its reception. Then it is that the illumination is complete. Every grimy cobweb in the roof is visible. As the main stream flows to the rear of the building it is quickly followed by a gang of men with a sort of spades coated with fire-clay, and as each section of the moulds fills with metal this spade is thrust in to cut off the supply and prevent an overflow. When the metal is run out there comes a rush of burning gas which is skillfully stopped by clay, and twelve hours after, this scene is enacted again. The fire is never allowed to go out. The metal cools in the moulds and is taken out—pig iron.

A MAMMOTH SHOW.

400 Men and Horses, a Herd of Camels, a Team of Elephants, 300 Wild Animals, coming to Rochester, Saturday, October 21st, 1871.

During the past six weeks Adam Forepaugh's stupendous Menagerie, Museum and Circus, with its camels, elephants, &c., has been traversing the central and southern sections of Ohio, daily attracting immense audiences and receiving from the press of that section the most unqualified endorsement. At Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Springfield, and at all the leading towns and cities, the two mammoth tents which are used to exhibit the menagerie and circus, and which will accommodate 5,000 persons each, were not large enough to contain the vast crowds desiring admission. Included in this vast collection is an

AFRICAN ELAND,

and the first and only "tree-topper" ever placed on exhibition, whose weight is 600 pounds; also a strange and curious animal called the "cariboo," and the famous old elephant "Romeo," weighing 10,000 pounds, and the calf elephant Baby Annie, weighing only 500 pounds, pair of white, double-backed Bactrian camels, the cabia bara, cameleopard, hippopotamus (South America), Arabian dromedary, black bear, thibet or sun bear, grizzly bear, white polar bear, polnah bear, the nylghua and

EIGHT WILD LIONS,

pair of monster royal Bengal tigers, Abyssinian ibex, a pair of magnificent ostriches, reindeer, East India antelope, Cashmere goats, ebony headed Palatine spotted axis deer, bison of Colorado, American fallow deer, South American jaguar, silver lion of California, Peruvian alpacas, striped and spotted hyenas, lama or camel of the Andes, puma or American cougar, American buffalo, Virginia panther, Senegal leopards, black tiger, spotted tigers, Shetland cow, Australian kangaroo, Sacred cattle, female kangaroo of New Zealand, tawny lion of Kaffra, the zebu or ox nunda, African porcupine, badgers, beavers, white, brown and gray coons, wild cats, foxes, weasels, civit cats, lynx, pecaries, wombat, gazelles, Japanese swine, African hare, Sus, Humadras baboons, or lion monkey, and the

HORNED HORSE,

armadillo, babyrousal hedgehog, baris, and black monkey, wauderau, mandril, a genuine Barbary zebra, cheetah or ounce, gnu, sloth, and tapir, horned horse (just added), etc., etc., etc. The bird department—Cassowary, two ostriches, king vulture, condor and eagles, black and white swans, pair of snow-white African pelicans, pair of white peacocks, African crowned cranes, lyre birds, New Holland emus, birds of Paradise, satin-breasted paroquets, white carrier doves, African gray parrots, golden pheasants, Spanish macaws, Jamaica parrots, King Lori birds, Rosa cocatoos, silver pheasants, Chinese birds in great variety, and the Great Australian Bird Show, containing every imaginable variety of the many species of plumage will be found in the Ornithological Department of this Colossal Show.

From the above, it will be noticed that Forepaugh's menagerie is the largest collection of living wild animals ever seen in

BEAVER COUNTY.

Yet this vast collection of rare and strange animals, constitutes only a *part* of the Forepaugh establishment. This menagerie is exhibited in a tent devoted *exclusively* to this purpose.

IN ANOTHER TENT,

a circus company with four lady actors, 25 male performers, 3 clowns, 20 performing horses, 8 trick ponies, 2 pantomimic elephants, and trained animals of various kinds appear. Want of space prevents an enumeration of the names of the several actors and actresses. Included in the company is the great rider Monsieur Franconie, from Paris, and Messrs. Robinson, Melville, the Lowlands Family, and the celebrated Miss Virginia, Miss Cordelia, Senorita Lowande, and many others of rare excellence.

A MILITARY BAND,

under the leadership of Professor Tony Frank, accompanies the exhibition, and the entire establishment is a monument to Mr. Forepaugh's energy, ability, and liberality. Mr. Forepaugh arrived in this country in the winter of 1866, and in the spring of 1867 he began his first American tour. Starting from New York, he visited New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York, and returned to Philadelphia in time for the Allegheny mountains and exhibited in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. During 1870 and 1871 he made a tour of the Western and Northwestern States, and he is now *en route* for Philadelphia.

A GRAND PROCESSION

is made on the morning of each exhibition day. The magnificent chariot is drawn by twenty Arabian horses. A herd of elephants and drove of dromedaries, a pony wagon filled with birds and drawn by eight Shetland ponies follow. Then appear the circus stock and thirty-two animal cages, containing the collection of wild beasts, drawn by

100 MATCHED HORSES.

Mr. Forepaugh himself travels in a splendid close carriage, painted maroon and black, and drawn by Arabian horses with gold-mounted harness and liveried footmen, the interior of the barouche being the quintessence of comfort and elegance.

TWO MAMMOTH TENTS

are used, and the menagerie is completely separated from the circus. By this universally commended plan, that very large class in the community who are not interested in circus exhibitions, but who would enjoy a visit to a large menagerie such as Forepaugh's, can avail themselves of this arrangement and with their friends or family attend the menagerie and not enter the circus tent unless desirous so to do. Both tents are capacious, well ventilated, and will accommodate 5,000 persons.

One ticket for 50 cents, and children 25 cents, admits to *both exhibitions.* Different exits and entrances are arranged to both tents, and a person visiting the menagerie need see nothing, hear nothing, know nothing of the circus in the other tent. An exhibition such as this must commend itself to all our readers, and we predict the same liberal patronage for it here, that has elsewhere been bestowed upon it.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete line in the city of Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Attachments to be had of *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market St. Pittsburgh. jet-1y

OPERA HOUSE DINING AND BILLIARD SALOON.—Those of our readers visiting Pittsburgh, should not fail to visit the above saloon, just opened under the proprietorship of Geo. E. Reineman. This saloon, the largest west of the mountains, is complete in all its appointments, having commodious dining and billiard rooms and bar, all furnished in the most gorgeous style. Obliging and experienced gentlemen are placed at the head of each department—the whole being under the personal supervision of Mr. Reineman—and visitors may depend upon courteous treatment. [sep26ow-4w.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed, "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is truely passed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan25;1y

Walter L. Graham, esq., of the borough of Butler, received a premium at the late Agricultural Fair in Butler county for being the handsomest man in the county. Walter is a fair specimen of the *genus homo*, and as clever as he looks; besides, he is an A. 1 Republican, and will as like as not become a candidate for Congress. The Butler *Eagle* of last week, asks: When is the belt to be presented to Mr. Graham the best looking man in the county? This is no ordinary matter. Mr. Graham has taken the first premium ever awarded in the county for beauty, and he should have a belt. If no belt has been provided a committee of ladies should take the matter in hand and make one. It should be presented with the proper ceremonies. A public supper should be given by all means.

Poisoned.—On Wednesday of week before last, the family of Mrs. Catharine Pry, of Smith township, Washington county, were poisoned in the following manner: Mrs. P was confined to bed by sickness at the time, and a daughter who had been from home returned and set about baking a pound cake. Going to the cupboard to get some soda, she mistook the paper and put in arsenic. The cake being baked, the two daughters—the only members of the family at home beside the sick mother—partook of it and were soon after taken violently ill. The mother not being able to render any assistance, they had to suffer until some of the neighbors fortunately happened in when Dr. Stockton was hastily summoned, and administered the appropriate remedies which afforded them speedy relief. They are now in a fair way to recover.

[For the Beaver Argus.]

REPLICATE TO HOMO.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 20th ult. I first noticed a communication over the signature of Homo, addressed to the undersigned, which he takes exception to, and makes some strictures on, the position I assumed and advocated in an essay read to the Beaver County Ministerial Asstion.

This essay evodes the views I entertain in relation to the state of the soul immediately at death and prior to the General Judgment.

In the presention of these views, I claim no exemption from criticism; but camly submit the most rigid analysis of the scriptural defence I have adduced feeling secure in the consciousness of impregnable ish.

The position assumed by Homo involves a positive denial of the immortality of the soul; he affirms, in effect, that the human soul can only exist in connection with organized bodily tissues; that intelligence is merely the result of organism; that what we denominate the soul, is not *per se*, endowed with any inherent, self-sustaining vitality, and that the necessary result of death is the annihilation of the intelligent principle in man; Homo therefore is consistent with himself when he ignores the sleep of the soul for the simple reason that after death man *has no soul* to sleep or to exist in a state of unconsciousness. However, notwithstanding his assumption of the mortality of the soul and its extinction in death, yet he maintains, that it will be reunited in connection with the resurrection body, in this respect he is a disciple of Dr. Priestly, a forerunch of the most exceptionable type, who wrote in the last century and maintained similar sentiments—history, however, shows conclusively, that until recent times, the belief in the materiality of the soul was chiefly inculcated by those who entirely rejected the Christian Revelation. What then was the source of this dogma? evidently from "heathen sources," "from heathen reasoning," "from the vain philosophy of Greece and Rome, against which Paul found it so necessary to warn the churches in his day."

The Socinians, who rejected the Deity of the Messiah, kindred doctrine who Greece and Rome" and their creed of which some of the more modern Unitarians are the most zealous exponents.

Homo alleges that the doctrine of the soul's immortally is nowhere revealed, either in revelation or nature, and announces, in effect, in a very dogmatically quite *ex cathedra*, that the textual evidence I adduce is irrelevant, inconsequent, illogical, altogether Utopian and of the most direful consequences. Hear, I pray you, the infallible dicta of this *Pontifex maximus.* "Those who *know* this doctrine is false (namely the soul's immortality) also see that its propagation has been one of the *greatest curses* of the Christian dispensation."

I shall now attempt to follow in the wake of his meanderings which are little better than absolute vagaries so obscure and discursive as almost to elude comprehension.

Homo says "human wisdom unaided by revelation only stands bewildered and *dumb*," in relation to the question involved. This declaration contains within itself a palpable contradiction. He affirms, in the first clause, that human wisdom *aided* by revelation *has* a voice; in the second clause, that human wisdom unaided by revelation is not only "bewildered" but *dumb*—the fact that reason receives aid from revelation presupposes a *measure* of ability on the part of reason, which precludes the allegation of silence. It is true, that the utterances of reason aided by revelation, commands our undivided assent; but reason unaided by revelation addresses us with so much cogency in relation to the immortality of the soul which Homo denies, that many of the heathen sages and many of the most distinguished infidels of modern times have acquiesced in its decision; whilst most Christian writers deem its utterances as amounting to a moral demonstration. Homo may reply that the question at issue is that of the immortality of the soul; but the state of the soul between death and the resurrection; but he denies that such an intermediate state exists from the assumed fact, that the soul ceases to be an entity consequent on death—hence the "momentous subject to which he refers and which he recognizes as a verity, must refer to the soul's immortality which he denies and asserts that "God has no where revealed it" and challenges proof from its advocates, affirming at the same time that reason is in any way unreasonable to deny the existence of pure spirit merely because with our finite faculties we cannot conceive of "the dust of the earth." Well, can the dust return to the earth without the man who was created therefrom? It will not do to say the body returns to the earth when the record says *man.* But the dust returns to the earth "as it *was.*" What can this mean but a going back to its original dust? Did he exist before the Lord God formed him? If not, who knows that he exists after his return to his original dust, and becomes dissolved in death? 2d. "The spirit (not soul), shall return unto God who gave it." When did God give it? At the creation. Was man conscious *before* he received the vital spirit? If not, who shall say that he is conscious after the spirit of life leaves him? But the spirit returns *to God*, it is urged. True, so does the spirit of *the beast.* God gave the spirit of life to "all flesh, and when *any* creature of all *flesh* dies, God withdraws the spirit of life. Hence, it is no more a parable unto them," or "The kingdom of heaven is likened to," &c; but Christ directly says, "There *was* a certain rich man." "There *was* a certain beggar." With others, I therefore argue, "There *were* such persons or there *were* not; if such persons *did exist*, then the passage is a plain recital of *fact*; if they *did not exist*, it follows that Christ asserted a falsehood;" If not, then, the conscious state of the soul before the General Resurrection is absolutely undeniable.

The apostle Paul says, "For we *know* that if this tabernacle is dissolved, we *have* a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens." Observe the verb *have* is in the present tense not in the future as Homo's theory requires it to be—here we are taught that the needs of the soul are provided immediately after its departure from the body. Again, "Therefore we are always confident, knowing that *whilst* we are at home in the body we are *absent* from the Lord"—here we learn that *absence* from the body, implies *presence* with the Lord. Further, "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." How absurd to speak of gain in annihilation or to maintain that this gain would not be realized until after the resurrection.

Is it not beyond all cavil that the apostle Paul believed in the possibility of a separate existence of the soul, when on a special occasion he declares that he did not know whether he was in the body or out of the body? Has Homo been favored with a special revelation on this subject, which makes his utterances more authoritive than those of the apostle? I ask is not the denial of the existence of spirits, condemned as one of the *errors* of the Sadducees? Did not Jesus recognize the truth of this doctrine when he informed Thomas that he (Jesus) was not a spirit? Can we without violence to the obvious sense of Stephen's dying petition, assert, that at death he had no soul to yield to Jesus, whom he supplicated? And finally, it is said, "Abraham gave up the ghost and was *gathered* to his people." Homo will reply that the expression imports that he was buried with his fathers. This cannot be the true interpretation; for the cave of Machpelah, in which the earthly remains of Abraham were deposited, was several hundred miles from the burrying place of his fathers; some of them in Chaldea, and others in Mesopotamia, remote from the land of Canaan. The true conclusion therefore, is that he "was gathered" to the assembly of the righteous whose departure from this world had preceded his death.

In confirmation of this view, Job xxvii. 19, declares, when speaking of the wicked: "The rich man shall lie down" in the grave; "but he shall not be *gathered.*" The Psalmist says, "*Gather* not my soul with sinners;" and the prophet Isaiah, when personating the Messiah, declares: "Though Israel be not *gathered*, yet will I be glorious in the eyes of Jehovah."

To

SELECT MISCELLANY.

WILBUR THE ERONAUT.

A Thrilling Account of His Terrible Death.

An Indian letter gives a thrilling detail of Professor Wilbur, the great American eronaut. Should I live to be a hundred years old the horrible scene witnessed by me on Saturday last will never be effaced from my memory. I see it before me now, and since that day have been haunted ever since in dreams by a sea of upturned faces and anguished eyes, straining to watch in its descent through the air the body of a human being, which in a few seconds was dashed, mangled and bleeding, upon the earth at my feet. I would have written of it before, but the sight so unstrung my nerves that I was rendered utterly incapable even of collecting my thoughts, much less of putting on paper a deliberate account of the facts in the case. To see a man whom scarcely a minute before I had spoke to as a friend jerked up into the clouds and then hurled down again, his hair streaming wildly behind him like that of a Lucifer, hurled over the battlements of heaven, falling, falling, whirled, doubled up, and then spread out, his arms apart, as if rushing to embrace death, might have unstrung the strongest nerves; and when to this are added the agonized cries of the dying man's wife, as she clutched my arm and shrieked, "My God! my God, will he die?" I wonder that even yet, with these things in mind, that I am able to record what I heard, felt and saw.

* * * I was standing beside the Professor, laughing and holding a [illegible] disjointed conversation preparations for his flight. He had just nodded his head, and said laughingly, "Well, good-bye, old fellow, I'll see you again soon." Then Mr. Knapp stepped into the car, and the Professor, who had hold of the rope fastening the car to the body of the balloon, shouted "Let go!" But he had spoken too soon and was unable to reach the car, but still unwisely kept the rope in his hand and endeavored to climb to his place; succeeding only so far as to get one arm over the rim of the basket, where he hung dangling and struggling. His motions and the fact that the basket came in contact with a rope which had fastened the balloon to the earth while it was being inflated, upset the car when it was about twenty-five feet from the ground, and Mr. Knapp fell stunned to the ground. But there was no time for caring for him, for terror held everybody spell-bound. A shout of admiration went up from those who were too far distant from the scene to know that an accident had befallen the adventurer, and who supposed that the ascent was being made *sans contretemps*. But to those in the immediate vicinity of the car the sight was an awful one, and for a moment everybody seemed paralyzed with terror, and stood rooted to the spot in silence. The balloon, lightened by the fall of Mr. Knapp, shot upwards with dreadfully increased velocity, and a scream of terror which chilled the blood of the lookers came down from the upper air, where the aronaut hung utterly helpless of escaping death. At my side stood a woman who, as I afterwards heard, was the Professor's wife. Her eyes were bursting from their sockets, and her face paled and ghastly with fear. She clutched the air as if for support, and with one hand grasped my arm, still looking upwards at the balloon which swifter than an arrow, shot through the air. Up, up, it went, growing smaller and smaller in its flight, and then, with increased velocity it gave a sudden jerk, and shot yet faster to the clouds.

Then a speck was seen far up in the air growing larger as it fell. "O my God," cried the woman, who clung to me with iron grasp, "he will die, he will be killed." Yet he grasped more and more rapidly, then [illegible] At first it seemed [illegible] object, and wheeling about with a circulatory motion, with hands and legs spread out. It seemed an age while the man was falling, for before he loosened his grasp the balloon must have been at least a mile from the earth, and what an age to that poor wife who watched her husband rushing toward her and death with the speed of light. When about half a mile from the ground his body ceased its gyratory motion, assumed a perpendicular position and came down head first. It struck the earth some distance from us, and then rebounded, falling again within a few feet of where it struck. Then, from paralyzed fear, the crowd broke into shrieks of terror, women ran wildly about screaming, and actually tearing their hair, and a rush was made for the spot where the man struck the ground. There was an indentation not less than eight or ten inches deep, and filled with blood and brains which had forced from the skull when, like a cannon ball he drop from an immense hight, it crushed into the earth. The dead man was then taken up and carried to the Albert House, where the poor wife, who had not safely transcend the air with her husband, cared for it.

The excitement in the town was of the most fearful and intense description, as may readily be believed. Those who had come out for pleasure returned home in sorrow, and the town wore the aspect of a place which had been visited by some fearful calamity in which its own interests had suffered. There was no more of the fair that day, and for remembrance of the dreadful occurrence will long be a story told by the inhabitants when those who witnessed it shall long since have died.

A WOMAN'S RACE.

Ludicrous Scenes on the Fashion Course.

There was some reviewing of infantry yesterday on the grounds where the Fleshing Pete Champions is held, followed by some cavalry maneuvres, which failed to attract much attention. Then came the excitement of the day—the race between several equestrians. Everybody had been looking forward to this with impatience, and everybody was disappointed, when but three entries were announced. There was one middle-aged horsewoman, barely possible in point of looks, very stout and very plump, and not very graceful. Another was quite a frisky—at least contrast afforded an excuse for saying so—but still at some remove from a Venus. But the third surpassed description. By no very great stretch of the imagination she might have passed for the witch of Endor *redivivus*. The sympathy was all with the pretty one, and many among the audience were persuaded she had the best horse. After riding around the track once, and inducing the belief on the part of those who had no very great expectations of a woman's race that this was all the race to be seen, they got off finely. Whew! how unmerciful they were. They seemed to exhaust themselves whipping the poor animals, who did their utmost. The two hundred pounder was mounted on a gray mare that ran well, but she had too much to carry, and came in but second best. "Youth and beauty" did well, but her charger didn't, and seemed to be against her from the start. The third, who had neither grace, beauty, nor youth, and consequently no sympathy among the barracking portion of the audience, had however what was of more importance—the best horse. She took the lead at the start and kept it until the finish. When she passed the three quarter pole, *horrible dictu*, her chignon, which was of enormous size, became unfastened. It had been fastened with sufficient care, however, to cling well under the circumstances, and waved and flapped about in a way that would have been very embarrassing to any but so undaunted an equestrienne. Should she pause and from a false sense of modesty lose her chance of winning the race? Not at all. She would brave the jeering shouts of the small boys, and bear away the laurels. And she did, and the audience made a feeble attempt to burst into enthusiastic applause, but curiously relapsed into its chronic taciturnity. Then came a trotting match between three or four Flushing horses, the fastest time being 2:16. The time between the heats was beguiled by a languishing dinsecute, who threw herself into innumerable fascinating attitudes, and went away when the bell rang for the next heat. Afterwards, some tight-rope gymnastics wound up the day's entertainment.—*New York World of Friday.*

JOSH BILLINGS.

Scraps of fun and wisdom from his "Farmer's Allmanax" for 1872, published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

LETTER TO FARMERS.

BELOVED FARMERS:—Agrikultur iz the mother ov farm produce; she iz also the step mother ov gardin sass.

Rize at half past 2 o'clock in the morning, bild a big fire in the kitchen, burn out two pounds of kandels, and grease yure boots.

Wait pashuntly for da brake. When day duz brake, then commense tew stir up the geese and worry the hogs.

Too much sleep iz ruinous tew geese and the hogs. Remember yu kant git rich on a farm, unless yu rize at 2 o'clock in the morning, and stir up the hogs and worry the geese. He who worrys the hogs.

The happiest man in the world iz *the farmer*; he rizes at 2 o'clock in tew time, he watches for da fite he goes out and stirs up the geese, he worrys the hogs.

What iz a lawyer?—What iz a merchant?—What iz a doctor?—What iz a minister?—I answer, nothing!

A farmer iz the noblest work ov God; he rizes at two o'clock in the morning, and burns out half a pound ov wood and two kords ov kandels, and then goes out tew worry the geese and stir up the hogs.

Beloved farmers, adew.

JOSH BILLINGS.

AGRIKULTIRUSS.

1st. Skarsity beets are the hardest kind ov beats to beet; there grate skarsity makes them beet all other kind of beats.

2d. Turnups should be planted near the top ov the ground, if you want them tew turn up good.

3d. Egg plants iz good, but eggs set under a stiddy hen will produce more chickens than they will tew plant them.

4th. Potatoze are generally a healthy krop, but they are liable to hav weak eyes.

5th. Cowcumbers do the best in a lot by themselfs; it aint best to cumber up a kitchen garden with cows.

6th. Oats will gro on sum warm land, but tew yield well they have got tew be thrasht; it is jiss so with beans, only beans has got to be poled fust, and thrasht afterwards.

7th. Rye duz the best on a dry and thirsty sile, espeshally old rye; too much water will drown out old rye.

8th. Tud stools will do well on a wet earth; so will tads; but woodchucks must have a gravelly sile.

SIMPLE REMEDIZ.

Tew kure thyshight of a krab, soke the krab's feet in biling hot water.

Tew find the contents ov a gallon of whiskee, multiply a pint ov fusil ile by 5 pints ov Venice turpentine.

Tew kure the goat, live on Boston krackers, and saw wood for 25 cents a kord.

Tew make a goose good eating, bring her up tenderly.

Tew keep kats from being eat up bi rats, muzzle the rats.

Tew find how much will be ov an enquiry, enquire for what it is worth.

He will study, *divinity at fust*, but will quit that and tekum a kondukter on a rale-road; this pays better, and haz more perquizites. He will marry the woman of his choice, which iz good, before he dies, but after he dyes he will hav black hair the rest of hiz days.

The woman born this month will be, in her statine, and acquainted with grief. She will want a grate meany things in this world, that ain't handy to get. She will marry just about the right time, and undertake tew liv with her mother-in-law, which iz a difficult kontrakt to fill. The wimmen born this month are like a rhode island greening, rite pee slow, and are most delightful away long into the winter.

CONDENSED WISDOM.

There iz nothing that a man will git so sick ov az too much molasses.

Sweet yirls, bashe a note or this.

Prudery is often like the chesnut burr; it duz seem as tho it never would open, but by and by it yields tew the frost, and lets the fruit drop out.

Revenge sumtimes sleeps, but vanity nevus keeps one *I* open.

There iz nothing in this world that a man haz so high a price for, and gits so little ov hiz munny back, as he duz for Repentance.

Men ov little authority are like men ov little strength—always anxious tew lift sumthing.

I kant see what woman wants any more "*Rights*" for; she hez the fust man born into the world out ov a rib, and sure thing, and she kan beat the last one with the same kards.

A learned phool is one who haz red everything, and simply remembers what he haz read.

Convince a fool ov hiz errors, and he will reskue him yure enemy.

Face all things; even adversity iz polite to a man's face.

A kat with five lives in it, is a dog with one flea on him—dredful orney.

There are folks who don't do any hard work but watch their simptoms. I have saw dogs akt just as sensible. I haw saw a rat tarrier watch the simptoms ov a knot hole in a board fence all day, for sum rat to cum forth and no rat didn't cum forth.

A man whom yu kan hire to work for a firm for nothing, and board himself, will just about earn his wages.

It iz just as natral to be born poor as tew be born mased, and it is a little more degrading.

I always did admire the meekness ov the mule. If a freak ov fortune had made me an inkorporate mule, instead ov the mule I am, I should begin tew let drive at things around me at first off.

There iz no better evidence ov wisdom than tew believe what we kant understand.

The only thing which makes a man so lightly respectable is the grate accuracy ov hiz kickings.

Prudes are respekts gone tew seed.

Whenever you hear a man who always wants to bet hiz bottom dollar, you kan make up yure mind that that iz the size ov hiz pile.

Most everybody thinks he kan keep a good hotel (and he kan); but this akounts for the grate number ov kussid mean ones all over the country.

Blessed iz he who kan pocket abuse, and feel that it iz no disgrace tew be bit bi a dog.

The more yung ones in a family, the eazier they are tew raise. One chicken always makes much a kluckking for a hen than a dozen duz.

Be humble, and yu are sure tew be thankful; be thankful and yu are sure tew be happy.

Arly genius iz like arly cabbage; it don't apt tew hed well.

Curiosity had twins; one was *Invenshun*, the other was *Stick-Pure-Noze-Into Things*.

There aint but phew men weak enuff tew admit their jealousys; even a disgraced rooster in a barn-yard will git a leetle further off and begin tew crow up a new reputashun.

Whenever i see a man anxious tew git into the middle ov a fite that dont belong tew him, i am alwuz anxious to hav him, for i kno he iz sure tew be the wust whipt man in the party.

Poverty kant be wuss, and may be better; riches kan be better, and may be wuss. The difference iz in favor ov poverty.

Ya will alwus notis one thing; the devil never offers tew go into partnership with a bizzy man; but you will often see him offer tew jine the lazy, and furnish all the capital.

The highest rate ov interest that we pay iz for borrowed trouble. Things that are alwuz a-going tew happen, never do happen.

I hav known people who had so little karakter that they didn't even hav enny phaillngs.

Cunning, at best, only duz the dirty work ov wisdom; therefore I dispize it.

THE DEMOCRATIC MORGUE.

The Corpses that are not Available for 1872.

Our Democratic cotemporaries are still going among political cemeteries in search of some available candidate for the Presidency. To be very dead is the one qualification above all others. On digging up their subjects, and unscrewing his coffin, the usual tests, including salts of ammonia, assafœdita, burnt feathers, and the crucial Democratic test, the *smell of whisky*, are applied, and if there is any stir, any consciousness, any knowledge of anything transpiring in this age, the party is screwed up, labeled "to be tried in 1880," and relowered.

The devotion to the departed is seen in some New Jersey resurrectionists, who have exhumed George Dashington. He answers well; dignified inertia; thus preserves be sufficiently fragrant in his memories to satisfy the demands of his worshippers.

The late John P. Hoffman is also exhibited at the Democratic morgue. Beside him are the shillalahs of the anti-Orange mob and keys of Tammany, symbols of his sudden taking off. His decease unhispsted, but the Irish are emphatic in their objurations that he is not only dead, but by this time he also—see John's Gospel chap xi., v 39, and Hebrew clauses.

Another hand, with spade, mattock and dark lantern, and musty odor, come forward with the remains of the late Salmon P. Chase. They concede that in this man's life-time he was an Abolitionist, a Lincoln bireling, the inventor of legal tenders, the wholesale manufacturer of *bonds* to be paid in coin, the adviser of the Emancipation Proclamation, the advocate of the Thirteenth Amendment, but they say all that was when he was alive. Standing over his bones they triumphantly ask: "Who has heard from his lips for four years anything at all resembling his ancient words? Who has known him through that time say aught to remind the land of his bold, brave lifetime. He is dead as Julius Cæsar." All true, *but the fear is that somehow he might come to life again* and do strange pushing among Democratic stools.

Some ostentatiously parade the remains of Reverdy Johnson, who died from an overdose of English roast beef and plum pudding. *His sweet*. Reverdy's bones are not marketable.

For a costly casket, overspread with a pall of royal velvet, stand a few kid-gloved watchers beside the remains of gentleman George Pendleton. His is a very genteel corpse. It is well embalmed, and is not so offensive as some others. The liveliest corpse is Frank Blair's. It has been galvanized so highly that its contortions are hideous; from the lips issue strange, dis-*curs*-ive sounds. His watchers are scared at a table loaded with [illegible] soup-stock behour. They pledge that never again will his tones thunder, as in days of yore, against the enormities of the slave power, never again will he utter scathing denunciations of butter nut or copperhead, never will his sword now put out of sight, gleam again in the fore front of the arms of freedom; but that only an armed crusade to overthrow the last three amendments of the Constitution can call it from its seabbard.

Scathe go to Doolittle's coffin, but there is only a little dust, and in the office no sign of a backbone is found. —*Indianapolis Journal.*

SINCE the United States became the land of the free—white, yellow, black, and brown—slavery has lost much of its horrors for the people and the philanthropists. The noble bankers in the crusade against the curse of the country, the good fight won, have laid aside their armor, and the memory of the struggle they waged is fast being merged into history. Slavery still exists, however, in Cuba, and with unabated horrors. The negro and the chinaman there are held in a bondage as cruel and oppressive as that of the Southern States before the war.

IT is not generally understood that remittances to any country in Europe save perhaps France) can be made under our present money order arrangements with Switzerland, that country having money order conventions with all other European States, orders drawn in this country assume the character of Swiss orders on reaching there, other countries charging the payments to the Swiss Government, and that Government in turn tacking the charge against the United States. Remittances from these countries to the United States can be made in the same way.

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In the Treatment of

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A Physiological View of Marriage.

The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 125 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early Vices, their destructive consequences on the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage in sealed envelopes, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 41 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world.

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Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides a great many models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

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The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES;

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking,

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER,

MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is so flexible to wrap over all, pieces with air pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all Stoves of any size or pattern.

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Who have purchased and used the

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Most of whose names have been published in the Argus, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

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SUMMER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened for your inspection

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Summer Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE,

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Miscellaneous.

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Established in 1844, by H. W. Buffum.

This oldest and largest Bottling House west of the mountains, has made extensive preparations for supplying their friends and the public with their celebrated

Mineral Waters, Ales, Porter, &c., &c.

For the Spring Trade, at the following prices:

Sarsaparilla	$ 37½ per doz.
Mineral Water	37½ "
Raspberry "	37½ "
Champagne Cider	37½ "
Porter	60 "
Ale, small bottles	60 "
" Kenbet	1 25 "
" Winterton	1 25 "
Syrups	3 00 "
Imported London Porter and bottles	3 00 "
Imported Scotch Ales and bottles	3 00 "
Crab Cider	33 per gallon.
Syrups	2 00 "

Bottles 75 cents per doz. extra. Money refunded when returned.

Goods delivered free, and freight paid to railroad stations and steamboat landings. 6-22-1y

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Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, Syrups and Cider. Smith's Kennet, Wainwrights, and all the best brands of Ale and London Porter, selected and bond bottled for Medical and Family use.

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ales, SMITH & CO., Brewers, Malt-sters and Hop dealers. No. 265 Fourteen street, Allegheny, Pa. THOS. BOOTA.

Highest cash price paid for Barley. R. A. VOUNG. jy5-1y

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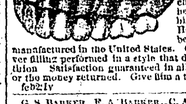

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., has determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers to his patrons.—He uses the best material in the market, manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb21y

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Interest allowed on time deposites. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. [dec31y

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GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen made or sold in this country. Will last one year. Will write 1,000,000 words with one Pen of ink! Will suit every one's hand. Is fully warranted for one year in writing. SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS, and for this reason any responsible person can secure the Agency. Sells at sight. $250 per cent. profit.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED.

WESTERN PUBLISHING Co.,

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CAUTION.—The great popularity of these Pens has led to many imitations of a much inferior quality. Buy only the genuine FOUNTAIN PENS sold by this Company. In ordering for Pens give your Name, Town, County, and State, plainly written, and orders will meet with prompt attention. jan6-1y

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THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

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Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies [may1y

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Bought at the

Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell some Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Oenm, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Wooden-ware, Tobacco, Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety Woollens, Gushes, Blankets, Jeans, Sheeks, Alpaccas, Jeans, Drums, Cloth and Hosiery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil,

200 *bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City*

AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just received and for sale Wholesale and Retail.

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE YEAR WHITE LIME;

Land Plaster, coal Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strauss & Wetzel's Soups; and a lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

—and—

Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Put. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

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Carpets, Oil Cloths,

Mattings, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Henry McCallum,

(Late McCallum Bro.'s,)

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have facilities for supplying

RETAIL DEALERS

Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.

Henry McCallum.

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ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Caldwell, deceased, late of North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to ELIZABETH CALDWELL, adm'x. WM. C. CALDWELL, adm'r.

sep20-6w

Children's Carriages!

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

PERAMBULATORS, AND WILLOW CARRIAGES,

of the best New York and Philadelphia manufacture, at reasonable prices. Also, Ladies' Satchels, Baskets, Fancy Goods, Notions, Toys, Jet Jewelry, &c., &c wholesale and retail, at

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148 Federal St., 2 *doors above the Market*, may17:1y Allegheny, Pa.

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AND

General Agency Office,

NEAR THE DEPOT

ROCHESTER, PENNA.

Notary Public and Conveyancer;

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "United" Express Agent.

All kinds of Insurance at fair rates and liberal terms. Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

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Of Hartford, Conn.,

Cash assets.....$6,000,000

"By their fruits ye know them."

Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1871....$28,000,000

One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA Insurance Co.,

Of New York.

Cash assets.....$1,500,000

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Of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cash assets.....$1,500,000

ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,

Of Portland, Maine.

Cash assets over.....$600,000

LANCASTER Fire Ins. Co,

Of Lancaster, Pa.

Cash assets.....$240,000

ALPS INSURANCE CO.,

Of Erie, Penna.

Cash capital.....$250,000

HOME LIFE INS. CO,

Of New York.

Cash assets.....$3,500,000

Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co.,

Of Hartford, Conn.

Cash assets over.....$1,500,000

Representing the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $18,000,000, I am enabled to take insurance to any amount desired. Application promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.* INSURE TO-DAY. By this day's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and unprofitable. Therefore, Insure *to-day.* "*To-day, is worth two to-morrows.*" Quality, also, is of two utmost importance. The low prices, a worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be amongst the best and wealthiest in the world.—"As ye sow that shall ye reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuance of the same, but a large increase of favors.

ST. STEPHEN A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications for insurance and receive the premiums for the same in adjoining townships.

CHAS. B. HURST.

Near Depot, Rochester, Pa. [jan13y

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